CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, special Barton-en-
Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
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The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, special Barton-en-
Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 245 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	MOFUSSIL
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-3

Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

O. S. K. LINE
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
"Indus Maru"	Y. Takada	9th Oct.	13th Oct.
"Borma Maru"	A. Kobayashi	1 th Oct.	1st Nov.
"Himalaya Maru"	G. Matsuzaki	8th Nov.	18th Nov.
"Indo Maru"	S. Kametaka	13th Nov.	23rd Nov
"Sumatra Maru"	K. Takahashi	27th Nov.	7th Dec

For Freight and passages, etc. apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 2155.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922.		
21st ,, —	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, —	CHINA	7,952
4th November	KASHMIR	8,841
11th ,, —	MANTUA x	10,902
18th ,, —	MOREA	10,911
25th ,, —	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,, —	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,, —	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,, —	KARMALA x	9,098
30th ,, —	KHIVA	9,097
1923		
6th January —	MOLDAVIA *	15,100
13th ,, —	CHINA	7,952
20th ,, —	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, —	NALDERA *	15,825
3rd February,	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, —	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, —	DONGOLA	8,083
24th ,, —	MACEDONIA *	11,089

*Through steamers from Australia. Have only limited accomodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.
1922.		
27th October...	MANGHA	3,258
10th November	MALDA	8,600
24th ,, —	NEVASA	9,071
8th December	MATIANA	8,600
22nd ,, —	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
5th January...	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,, —	A steamer	— —
2nd February	,,	— —
16th ,, —	,,	— —

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

1922		
About 27th Oct.	SOUDAN	
2nd November	KASHGAR	
25th ,,	SICILIA	
16th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nellore.
31st ,, 1923	SOUDAN	
12th January.	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Kalyan.
9th February.	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Khyber.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
14th November	NALDERA	15,825
13th December 1923.	MACEDONI	11,089
12th January.	MOREA	10,911
9th February.	NARK Da	16,227

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination
18th Oct. —	KARAPARA	East & South Africa.
19th ,, —	BAMORA"	P. Gan. via Karachi.
20th ,, —	VASNA	Busrah via Karachi.
21st ,, —	LINGA	Karachi via Coast.
23rd ,, —	VITA	Karachi via Coast.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

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B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
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P. O. Box 168.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE.
NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Regular Service to Japan vis Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Kamakata Maru	J. Fujirawa	5,813	4 Oct.	17 Oct.
Sanuki Maru	T. Nitiei	5,872	12 Oct.	26 Oct.
Awa Maru ..	J. Saito	6,028	27 Oct.	10 Nov.
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada	5,875	21 Nov.	Nov.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
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Telephone No. 279, 4362.
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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma sailing at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S "Jalaputra"	8310	October 1922.
S. S. "Jalavijaya"	7250	October 1922.
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4287	October 1922.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	.....	Rs. 7,50,18,450
Paid-Up Capital and Reserved	.....	Rs. 2,42,55,535
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	.....	Rs. 5,25,12,915

Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 31, Great Street, Helens, London E. C. 3.
Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON.
Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughtout India and with Europe and America, Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received. For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
General Manger.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	.....	Fl. 60,000,000 about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund		Fl. 75,000,000 about £6,250,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA,
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST BRANCHES:

Ampenan	Palembang
Bandoeng	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Problinggo
Gorantolo	Semarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.
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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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Manager.

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SUB-BRANCHES.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
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MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
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A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.
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Canton.	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo.	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
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BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid-up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve funds F42,103,211 £3,508,767
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE,
Head Agency at Batavia
BRANCHES:
DUCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Solo
Bandoeng	Padang	Tebing Tinggi
Cheribon	Palembang	(Delhi)
Djember	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djocja	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Soerabaia	Weltevreden
Macassar		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provinci and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interes allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000,—Iff the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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Speedy settlement of claims.
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LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
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INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD. LAHORE.
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The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.
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Ch. Agent, B. I. Co., Ltd.
Richey Road,
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THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. .. ..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,, ...	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	,, ...	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS	,, ...	,, 1,57,15,436

HEAD OFFICE:
5, WALLACE STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
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COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
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R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

PERODONT
(Made in Germany)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE.
Price 8 Annas per tube.
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
POPULAR PHARMACY
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

AMICHAND GOVANJI
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Musjid Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegeterian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL Chairman,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
ADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv). (b) Saffroy Halwa with almonds, (c) Gunny Halwa, (d) Rosescented Halwa, (e) Venila Halwa, (f) Musgati Halwa (g) Ice Cream Halwa, (h) orange Halwa.
All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

PHILLIP'S & CO.
The Proprietors of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., beg to advise that they have completely reorganised the Company and opened new premises at Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road.
Under the management and supervision of a European Expert. THE ENTIRE STOCK IS NEW, and the Purity of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and PHARMACEUTICAL Preparations guaranteed.
The following advantages are offered.
CAREFUL AND ACCURATE
DISPENSING.
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and
HIGH CLASS GENERAL PRODUCE
at
MARKET PRICES.
Fresh Consignments at frequent intervals.

TO LET at Hughes Road, airy and commodious FLATS with all modern conveniences, electric light and fan and all other modern fittings, moderate rent. Apply to T. R. PRATT, (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
G 14605

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WANTED to part with telephone, Premium wanted. Apply to Box No. 8623, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R5200

IMMEDIATE SALE one L. C. SMITH TYPEWRITER, Brief Size, Visible, latest Model, with Back Spare, etc., complete. Damn Cheap for Rs. 150. Apply BABURAO, c/o Byramji Mistry's, Vakil's Office, Picket Road, Kalbadevi.
T R5197

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ANY PERSON wishing to increase his or her income, to develop mental efficiency and to secure a NEVER-FAILING MEMORY, should apply at once for free descriptive Literature to The SECRETARY, PELMAN INSTITUTE, 22, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. Also write for free booklet "HOW TO LEARN FRENCH" by the Unique Pelman System.
L C13573

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L R5048

EDUCATIONAL.

C. C. EDUCATION OFFICE, Junner (Poona) each Accountancy by post. Standing 15 years. Apply for prospectus. Fees moderate.
M R5138

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INDIAN GENTLEMAN with thirteen years' experience in business in City of London is now in India and would like to get in touch with Indian firm anxious to open business in London. Returning London soon. R. c/o Haidar Riza, Farrash Khana, Delhi.
T R5155

TYPEWRITERS—Secondhand of different makes going at bargain prices. Make your selection and call early to save disappointment. WARDEN & CO., Sole Agents, Underwood Typewriters, 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
T 14596

A (both Ladies and Gentlemen) are cordially invited to give their sittings in the Group-Photo which is to be taken on WEDNESDAY THE 18TH Instant, at 8 a.m. (S. T.) in the Compound of the St. XAVIER'S SCHOOL, opposite Small Causes Court. Gopaldas Laldas, Managing Proprietor.
5203

MINERAL PROPERTIES IN BHOPAL FOR LEASE.

STRATIFIED Limestone of excellent quality, suitable for lime-burning and cement manufacture, has been found within 2 miles of G. I. P. Ry. line between Budni and Barkhera Stations. The seam is about 50 feet thick, with a gentle dip, and exposed along hill-side for miles. Coal could be had from Pench collieries less than 200 miles from the field, and cheap wood-fuel, labour, water and clay are all available locally.

Also, a bed of very fine clay of deep red colour has been found in lava-flow. This is highly suitable for the manufacture of paints.

The undersigned will give suitable applicants every possible help to see the properties before the terms of lease are settled with the Bhopal Darbar.

M. OBAIDULLAH,
B. Sc. (Birmingham),
State Geologist and Mining Engineer
Bhopal C. I.
C14551

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JUGJIVAN MORAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kika Street, near Null Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, a seed broker, widower . Deceased.

BHIMJI MORAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kika Street, near Null Bazar, outside the Fort, a brother of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 12th day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 12th day of October, 1922.
Messrs. CHITNIS KANGA & MANBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C14614

rice straw for Municipal bullocks, heifers, horses and cows to be supplied in Bombay.

Tender No. 2. For hay, lucerne grass and rice, straw for cattle, sheep and goats at the Municipal Slaughter Houses, at Bandra.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued free of charge, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application, give any further information, that may be required.

J. E. SANDILANDS.
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 14th October 1922.
C14601

AMUSEMENTS

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Savajirao Gaekwad OF BARODA
Gandharv Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Wednesday 18th October, 1922.
(At 8 p. m.) Night
MRICHHA KATIK
Thursday 19th October, 1922.
(At 2-30 P. m.) Noon
EKACH PYALA
Saturday 21st October 1922
(As 2-30 p. m.) Noon
SWAYAMWAR
Sunday 22nd October, 1922.
(At 2-30 p. m.) Noon
DRAUPADI

THIS WEEK THIS WEEK
We are offering one of the best Picturizations of an Episode from Ramayan—the birth story of Hanooman the grartest devotee of God.
SATI ANJANI
OR
THE BIRTH OF HANOOMAN
The Monkey Warrior.
Anjani, the mother of Hanooman, was abandoned by her husband for nothing and unfortunately she was driven out of her parents' home but at last her husband pined for her and how the truth is revealed to him—See it at
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Popular Prices.
Time at 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
Extra Show on holidays at 3-30.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, 10 p. m
Girls! Bring Your Favourite Sinner to the Empire Theatre.
Ask the Devil in the lobby of the theatre to give you an invitation to send to "HIM." It'll do him good to see this picture—shows the kind of a man a nice, live girl loves.
MADAN THEATRES, Ld. presents
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
"IN SEARCH OF A SINNER"
You'll say this is the Funniest, Naughtyniest Comedy Drama you have ever seen.
ALSO
"LOOSE CHANGE"
BY HAL ROACH.

THE EMPIRE
TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY AT 6-15
THE
BOMBAY CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
Director ..... EDWARD BEHR
will give their SIXTH
MIDWEEK MUSICAL MATINEE
POPULAR PRICES! POPULAR PRICES!
Rs. 3, 2, 1, & 8 Annas.
THE WORKS OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST MUSICAL GENIUSES NOW AVAILABLE TO ALL MUSIC LOVERS. SEATS MAY NOW BE BOOKED AT ROSE & CO., LTD.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL!
"ROMANCE OF
THE HOPE DIAMOND."
Featuring
GRACE DARMOND
Being the Life-Story of MAY YOHE
(LADY FRANCIS HOPE)
This Week Episode No. 10, "Diamond's Curse," Episode No. 11, "Vanishing Hand," and Episode 12, "Forged Note."
Also 2 parts Comedy
"THE PICKANINNY"
BY SUNSHINE SAMMY.

B.A., B.L.,
IN TAMIL
On Thursday, 19th Oct. 1922,
at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)
AT BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE,
BOMBAY.
Admission by Tickets Rs. 5. 3. 2 & 1
Special accommodation provided for ladies.

Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD 'BOMBAY THEATRE,' BOMBAY.
Benefit Performance! Benefit Performance!!
In aid of Mahtma Bhajan Mandali
on
Wed. 18th October 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
SANYASHACHA SANSAR.
Thursday 19th Oct. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI
Saturday 21st Oct. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
and
Sunday 22nd Oct. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

IMPERIAL
PRESENTS TO-NIGHT
AND
DURING THIS WEEK
A RELIGIOUS AND HISTORICAL
PHOTO PLAY.
DEVI-TODI
IN 7 ACTS
produced by
THE KOHINOOR FILM COY.
written by
MR. DELWADAKAR
The welknown Author of
"NILAM-MANEK"
GUJRATI NOVEL SERIES.
Daily 4 Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30 P. M.

"Rainbow" of 185 tons and 1 pair of 70 HP engines with her tackle apparel furniture etc., as she now lies off Mazagon Bunder, she is 132ft. long—22ft. broad and 14ft. deep.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors for the owner or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 29th day of October, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hughes Road, next to Messrs. Hyland's motor works, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, dining table arm and without arm chairs mirror back side board and dumb waiters fancy painted, glass screens, rich carpets and rugs, electric table and hall lamps and fans, rich curtains, revolving top writing tables glass door books and silver cases, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy artistic made cabinets, table ornaments, fancy, vases, corner cabinets, teapoys ,tables, easy chairs, reclining sofas single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs cloth and gown presses dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash-hand tables meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of a Gentleman. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AUCTION SALE OF BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING MACHINERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst. will be Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Lamington Road, near Lal Chimney, at Messrs. N. Powell and Co.'s godown, on account and risk of the Standard Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Co., all the machinery accessories, etc., of the Boot and Shoe Manufactury consisting of one Louis Heel Splitter one Columbia Beader, one Improved Blake Machine, one Master Bottom Scouver, one No. 3 Channel opener, one Rap cutting press, 1 Devey Pegger, 5—7 feet Revo Press Pianet, one Sole Pounder, Pluma Skiver for skiving stiffeners, one Edge cementor and outfit, one No. 8 Leather Roller Turned Steel Shafting, Colic, Pegwood, Dies, Punches, coils Universal Shegging wire, Seat wheels, etc., etc.

The above will be sold either in one lot or in separate lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser subject to reserve price. The above is on view from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the above address.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid the next day and goods cleared away within a week from the day of sale in default of which rent at the rate of Rs. 100 per day will have to be paid.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY AT KHAMGAM ZILLA BERAR C. P.

Under instructions from the owners of The New English Pressing and Ginning Factory, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 31st inst. sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 4 Acres and 30 Gunthas or thereabouts situate at Khamgam Zilla Berar Central Provinces together with the buildings such as Ginning and Pressing factory,—Manager's Bungalow,—Engineers quarters, three chawls, Tanks, work shop, etc., machinery such as, one full Press Hydro and finisher, 40 platt Brothers Gins, two Engines, two boilers 20 x 6 and 30 x 77 of 100 and 110 pressure, pump engine and other useful machinery in the factory, bounded on the North public Road to cotton market, on the south, land belonging to the New Empress Ginning and Pressing Co. on the East, Road to public Tank, on the west, road to the Empress Ginning Factory.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji. Attorney for the Vendor, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 17th October 1922.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers,
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

The buyers in the sale at Parel Depot Government Surplus Stores are hereby informed that THURSDAY, the 19th FRIDAY, the 20th and SATURDAY, the 21st being public holidays they should pay the money in our office and take our delivery order by the evening of Wednesday, the 18th October 1922.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

The public are hereby informed that the Auction Sale of the remaining lots of Surplus Stores at Colaba (old Army Clothing Factory) Depot will be continued TO-DAY TUESDAY, the 17th instant and the following days at 10 a.m. by order of the Controller (Sales)

AUCTION SALE OF A "HUDSON" MOTOR CAR.

This Day, Saturday, 14th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Chhotalal Malukchand Shah of the British Mill Stores Co., of 86/88, Apollo Street, Fort.

One second-hand "Hudson" Motor-car No. 84, six cylinder, seven seater supersix fitted with cushion covers, Lucas Horn, Fifth Rim, Electric Head side and tail Lamps, all five Tyres and Tubes quite new, completely overhauled and in perfect running order.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst. at 3 p.m. AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER WOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. and in Accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry. Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 31st instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweeping consisting of bags of cotton seed, bags of Jwari, bags of kardi, bags of wheat. bags of linseed, bags of till seed, bags of toor, bags of dal, bags of rice, bags of hirda, bags of mixed grain, bags of tumeric, bags of dry cocoanuts, cases of Bangles, bales of twist, bbales of C. P. goods, cases of books, bales of gunny bags, bags of turne, cases of nails, case of tea, bundles of C. I. sheets, cylinder, bags of sugar, bags of gogree, bags of salt, bales of iron piles, bales of iron bars, cases of tea, bundles of C. I. sheets piles, wooden windows, bundles of hemp ropes, cask of oil, case of card board, bags of bettle nuts, bags of kanker, cases of glass, bags of coir rope, tins of oil, etc., etc.

Cash will be required for all lots worth upto Rs. 100 and above that a deposit of 50 per cent. will be required; however in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid, and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day's.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th Oct. 1922.

RING OF EIGHT METAL

By wearing it acts as a mystic charm, cures all diseases loss of memory, strength of nervousness, increases vitality in abundance, bestows happiness, good luck and grand success in every respect, Trial solicited. One Rs, 1-4; three, Rs. 3-4, and a dozen Rs. 12.

S. C. SEAL,
136, Upper Chitpore Road, CALCUTTA.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tiklis as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Sodawater and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturers.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road. BOMBAY No. 57.

THE
Mysore Government Security
LIFE AND MARRIAGE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, MYSORE.
(The Most Progressive Life Office.)
Run on purely Indian Management
LOANS from Rs. 1000/- to Rs 8000/-
will be given
Without Interest and Without Security
To our 200 Personal Investment Bond-holders every year for every one Lac of fully paid up bonds.
HOUSE & LANDED PROPERTIES
FROM Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 5000/-
will be given
to our Life Policyholders by advancing Loans at moderate Interest. Our Insurance Policies are at lowest rate of Premium—
Nonforfeitable
being automatically protected.
FEMALE LIVES
ALSO ENTERTAINED.
MANAGEMENT IS CONDUCTED ON STRICTEST ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES.
Wanted Organizers and Influential Agents on Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 a month allowance plus Commission on guaranteed business in unrepresented places.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:—
The GENERAL SECRETARY
Life and Marriage Assurance

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Monday Oct. 17th

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 12 a.m. & p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches		29.859
Temperature of Air	Degrees	81.5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	78.1
Dew Point	"	74.6
Relative humidity of Air		0.80
Amount of cloudy sky (the whole sky=10)		0.2
Maximum temperature of Air		83.9
Minimum do do		76.0
Prevalent direction of Wind		E,ESE,NW NNW.
Total miles from midnight to midnight		154
Movement of Wind do		0.00
Rain or Rain		0.61
Total fall during month		76.82
Do. do. Year		0.00
Additional fall of rain up to 12 a.m.	17th	

TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tue.	17	m 9 7	26 8	17	m 1 55	18 2
		e 9 44	26 6		e 2 38	17 7
Wed.	18	m 9 4	27 6	18	m 2 41	17 7
		e 9 49	27 10		e 3 22	16 8
Thu.	19	m 10 0	28 2	19	m 3 28	17 6
		e 10 32	29 0		e 4 6	17 1
Fri.	20	m 10 51	28 9	20	m 4 13	16 9
		e 11 24	29 10		e 4 48	16 7
Sat.	21	m 11 36	28 4	21	m 5 18	16 3
		e			e 5 51	15 11
Sun.	22	m 0 6	29 2	22	m 6 6	16 0
		e 0 47	28 7		e 6 51	15 11
		10 46	28 8		m 7 0	16 3
		e 11 26	29 10		e 7 44	15 11

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 16th October, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Multan, heavily clouded at Ambala and lightly clouded at other stations. Humidity is in excess at Delhi, Multan and Hissar and in defect at other stations. Night temperature was above normal in the north of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature did not differ appreciably from the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports 0.32in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Ajmer and Jodhpur and in defect at Jacobabad. Temperature was nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and in west Kathiawar and north Gujarat humidity is in excess. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Night temperature was nearly normal or below the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Ratnagiri and Mormugao humidity is in defect. Day temperature was above normal at Ratnagiri and Karwar. Night temperature was below the average at Mormugao and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports an insignificant fall of rain. Skies are lightly clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Night temperature was below the average.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in the extreme south and a few falls have occurred in Rajputana. The largest fall reported amounts to 0.60in. at Negapatam. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded over the southern half of the Peninsula and are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect and night temperature was below normal in and about the Deccan. Weather conditions are unsettled in the extreme south and the sea has become moderate on the south Coromandel coast.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely in south-east Madras and Malabar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 15th October, 1922:—

The north-western disturbance has again given a few light falls in Kashmir and the North-west Frontier Province and has passed away. A few falls have also occurred in Burma and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and a half inches and Cochin a half.

The disturbed conditions in the south of the Bay are more marked.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 16TH OF OCT. 1922.

Stations	Temp. in Shade, Yesterday Past 24 hour	Temp. in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall, Past 24 hours	Rainfall, Total 1st Jan to date.	Departure 1st Jan to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire					
Do. 18th	86 4	90 5	82		
Jask	98.2	98 0	74		
Muskat	96.2	96.0	84		
Do. 18th	91.7	99.2	78		
PUNJAB—					
Multan	98 8	97.8	64		
Rawalpindi	86.7	93 1	49		
Lahore	91.8	94.7	67		
Hissar	97.7	98.8	61		
Ambala	91.4	96.0	66		
Delhi	91 0	—	74		
UNITED PROVINCES					
Agra					
Mainpuri	93	96.4	63		
Jhansi	94.4	98 8	67		
Cawnpore	94 4	96.5	68		
Allahabad	98.6	98 6	65		
SIND AND RAJPUTANA					
Jacobabad	97.1	94.1	86		
Karachi		96 0	68		
Ajmer	93 8	97.4	58		
Jaipur	98.6	96 2	64		
Kotah	96 2	97.6	62		
Mount Abu	87 8	90.6	67		
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—					
Bhuj	98 2	102	61		
Dwarka	87 2	87 8	80		
Veraval	90 4	90 0	67		
Surat	94 8	96 8	68		
Shavnagar Para	97.0	—	—		
Rutni	93 6	—	61		
Ahmedabad	98 4	98 4	64		
Deesa	96 6	96.6	66		
Baroach	96 0	96 0	68		
Indore	90.8	96.4	48		
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	87.1	95.3	66		
Seoni	91 2	96 0	62		
Hoshangabad	94 4	96 4	0		
Khandwa	95.6	97.8	58		
Akola	98 8	99 6	64		
Amraoti	94	99.2	61		
Nagpur	90	96 4	60		
Chanda	88.2	96.1	66		
Betul					
KONKAN—					
Goa Bay	90.0	96.4	72		
Ratnagiri	92.0	96 4	65		
Mormugao	89 9	93.8	65		
Karwar	89 5	98.6	90		
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	93 0	98 6	49		
Ahmednagar	91	96.2	52		
Poona	90 0	96.4	64		
Sholapur	94	100.4	64		
Bijapur	94	96.6	46		
Belgaum	86	94	46		
Aurangabad	94	99	40		
Hyderabad (Deccan)	97 0	98 0	64		
Hyderabad	96 0	98.0	61		
MALABAR AND CANARA—					
Mangalore	86	96	88	1.28	12.32
Calicut	85	96	81		10.82
Cochin	86	96	81		10.53
Colombo	87	92	86	1.58	17.77
MADRAS INCLUDING SOUTH-EASTERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN—					
Masulipatam	91	96.4	64		16.66
Nellore	91	96.1	71		6.21
Guntakal	95	98.0	61		13.45
Madras	90.0	96.2	72		12.5
Bangalore	88	94	57		17.61
Coimbatore	85	96	64	1.03	7.42
Trichinopoly	85	94.1	70		11.06
Negapatam	86	96	67		14.76

NO MALARIA
CAN RESIST
PALUDINA

The latest discovery in Medicine. It cures when Quinine fails.
PALUDINA is a combination of rare and powerful alkaloids most efficacious in the treatment of malarial Fevers.
It has recently been discovered in France that all malarial germs are not destroyed by Quinine. A combination of Drugs of different optical activities gives the best result. Paludina is such a combination. It is thus different from the so-called ague mixtures which are nothing else but Quinine mixtures.
Price Rs. 1-12. Packing and Postage extra.
Prepared by
EUGENE SCOTT AND Co.
Sole Agents
The New Nagpada Pharmacy
Opposite Police Hospital
NEW NAGPADA ROAD, BYCULLA.

A WONDERFUL PUBLICATION
ROMANCE AND THRILLING INCIDENTS START TO FINISH
THE
MYSTERIES OF THE MOGUL DARBAR
BY DHIRENDRA NATH PAUL
Author of the Mysteries of the Mogul Court, Hindu Philosophy &c.
WILL BE COMPLETED IN 8 PARTS.
Each Part Ans. 12. Postage Ans. four only. Concession—If you advance Rs. 5/- at a time, you will get the whole book (8 parts) Post free
FOUR PARTS OUT

It was not long ago that our Mysteries of the Mogul Court had seen the light of day. It is chiefly based on the principal events during the reign of Emperor Jahangir, but this book.—The Mysteries of the Mogul Darbar—is replete with mysteries that occurred during the reign of Emperor Sha Jahan. The Empress Nurjahan at the time of Jahangir was the lady paramount and exercised unrestrained influence throughout the Empire. The reader would find now what inhuman actions did Roshenara, the daughter of Emperor Sha Jahan commit, only to become the second Nurjahan.

No one has yet made an attempt to place before the public the Mysteries,—secret conspiracies—private and public executions,—deep laid plots, horrible hair splitting incidents—within the thousands of labyrinths; secret passages, rooms, doors and windows in the celestial palaces of the great Mogul, and also undreamt of luxuries, and pleasures,—the flow of the vast wealth quite unimaginable. The Unique book being a HISTORICAL ROMANCE will give flesh and blood to this skeleton and place the Mogul Emperors, their great Begums and their innumberable Bandis together with the great Amir, Omraos, Mansabdars and Rajput Rajas in their living forms. Please enlist your name early.

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29 Durga Charan Mittra Street, CALCUTTA.

A Glance at our Show Windows
IN
Princess Street
will convince you that the Class of Goods we Stock is
unsurpassed
FOR
Value, Quality, and Variety.
See our varied ranges of Superior Quality 90" × 54" All-wool Blankets,
Soft as Squirrel Skin.

THE "IDEAL." Rs. 28-8.	THE "POPULAR." Rs. 30.	THE "PERFECTION." Rs. 26.	THE "UNION." Rs. 19.
THE "SULTANIA." Rs. 26-12	THE "PIONEER." Rs. 26-12.	THE "STANDARD." Rs. 26.	
THE "CHECKMATE." Reversible: one side Red: the other side Check design: Rs. 25-8.	THE "IMPERIAL." Rs. 19.		

ARE
Blankets with a world-wide reputation.
Only a personal inspection can reveal their worth to you.
FOR THE DIVALI.
We have just received a fresh stock of Dhoties, Sarees, Suiting Silks, Shirting Silks, Shikarpur Silk, Surat Striped Silk, Blazer Flannel, Blue and Black Folding Caps, Zaveri Caps, Printed Cashmere Silk, etc., etc.
WE INVITE YOU
to visit our Stores and make your selection as early as possible.
Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Limited,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.
Branches: KALBADEVI, CHARNI ROAD, POONA & KARACHI.

ZANGI The latest improved fountain pen never leaks blots or stops. Writes more words in one filling Screw Cap, Safety or Lever Self-filling all at same price. Rs. 6-4 V. P. P. on 7 days' approval. Calendar Clip. Ans. 8. Zangi Protector Pocket Ans. 8. Inklets, 3 Dozen. Ans. 8.
ALL PENS REPAIRED & EXCHANGED.
FACTORY SALES Co., 19 Nai Sarak, DELHI.

Wonderful Astrologer.

Mr. Rupeshandra, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 16-12-13. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity, to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes of date of birth. Price Re 1. The Premier Astrological [illegible]

BLUNT RAZORS AND SAFETY BLADES
RESHARPENED.
We resharpen razors at As. 8 each. New handles fitted Re. 1 each. Gillette, etc., blades re-edge Re. 1-2 dos.; under six As. 2 each. Post FREE. New Razors, blades, etc., stocked. Surgical Instruments repaired. Electro-plating done. MATHEWS & CO., 28, Medows St., opp. Cornoglia, Bombay.

THE PREMIER FIRM
In the Laundry and Cleaning Trade
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co
LAUNDERERS & CLEANERS BOMBAY

Why ?

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 13th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	10,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	..
,, Sales of East Indian	..	750
,, Import	..	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

New York Tone :—

Advanced on bull support and short covering and on favourable cables.

Mid, Americans Spot Moderate request

firm rates	..	13 30
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	..	17 40
New York, 11 a.m.	..	..
(As known in Liverpool at Oct.	..	21 50+2
closing time.) .. Jan.	..	21 83/1
New Orients 10 a.m. .. Mar.	..	21 94/2
.. Jan.	..	21 42
.. Mar.	..	21 44

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 13th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Oct.	12 71+ 2
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	12 46+ 1
Feb.	..
Mar.	12 35+ 2
April	..
May	12 22+ 2
June	..
July	12 06— 3
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Egyptians January	16 85
March	17 15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 13th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	16. 40
Nov.	16, 60
Dec.	16, 70—5
Jan.	16, 80—5
February	16, 9)—5
March	17, 05—5
April	17, 15—5
May	17, 25—5
June	17, 35—5
July	17, 45—5

Manchister larger inquiry buying irregular years dull

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 13th.

M. G. Bengal	Good	..	7 50
,, ,,	Fully Good	..	7 90
,, ,,	Fine	..	8 30
,, ,,	No. 1 Oomra, Good	..	9 55
,, ,,	Fully Good	..	9 95
,, ,,	Fine	..	10 35
M. G. Broach	Good	..	10 50
,, ,,	Fully Good	..	11 20
,, ,,	Fine	..	11 60
M. G. Scinde	Good	..	7 40
,, ,,	Fully Good	..	7 80
,, ,,	Fine	..	8 20

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 17 1/2
Hongkong	117
National	42
P.and O.	14
Eastern Bank	5 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESED, Ferozepore usual Bold Oct-Nov, Sellors	£ 16 3
LINSEED, Argentine Sellers Firmer	£ 18 7
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Sellers neglected	/2 —/8
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. ..	£ 20 18/
TONE OF RAPSEED :—Firm.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£ 8
TORIA RAPESEED:—Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£17 1/4

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper ..	£ 66
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£62 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 82 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/8
Hard Spelter	25 1 2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 113 1 2

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans %1960/90 ..	£ 85 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %..	£ 88
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 7/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	57 5/8 unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	66 1/4 ,,
Govt. Securities 3%	56 ,,
7 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 16 1/4 ,,

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov.-Dec.	11 1/2
Tone :—Quiet.	
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct.	10 5/8
Tone :—Steady after active.	
Freight of Coa—Cardiff to Bombay..	19/3

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec, Nominal	17/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers	19/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Oct.-Dec, Sellers	20/2 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Oct.-Dec, Sellers	20/2 1/2
Tone :—	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

16th October 1922.

To-day Reuter reported an advance of 27 points in New York features. The market advanced on reports of improved trade and better spot demand. The undertone of the market is very steady. The consumption of the American mills was 4.95.002 bales for the month of September last. Messrs Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Nordan and co., cable under date 15-10-22 as under:—

"Advanced on greatly improved fundamental trade. Spot demand broadtning. Producers gaining confidence in higher prices."

In sympathy with the steady advance in the American markets the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April May at Rs. 444 and raised to Rs. 440 on selling

Shanghai	261
Japan	166
Singapore	180

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Oct. 16th.

The following are to.day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Ready		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	..54 0 0	8 5 0
Wheat, WhiteCawnpore 70-30	53 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	..53 0 0	8 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	... 9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore..	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	.10 8 0	11 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..13 2 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	..12 14 0	13 6 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	..78 0 0	
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..75 0 0	
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	..71 0 0	
Teelseed Black ..	..70 0 0	
Poppyseed, White ..	..13 12 0	14 12 0
Groundnuts	..64 0 0	
Mowraseed	.. 6 0 0	6 6 0
Barley	..36 0 0	
Castorseed		

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat. May	.. 9 4 0
Linseed. May	.. 4 4 0
Cotton Seeds Ready D.iary	..35 0 0 4 13 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, 16th October, 1922.

Bars gold ready Rs. 26/14/6.
Bars gold forward Rs. 26/15.
Bars gold 2nd settlement Rs. 26/15/6.
Bars silver ready Rs. 89/14.
Bars silver 1st settlement Rs. 89/14.
Bars silver 2nd settlement Rs. 89/12.
B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 1/3 19/32.
Bank's selling D D Rs. 1/3 5/8
On London—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 1/3 5/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 21/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 7/8
Bank's buying T T Rs. 1/3 11/16
Bank's buying D D Rs. 1/3 23/32
Tone of Exchange:—Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 376
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 396
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 386
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 166
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 161
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 261
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 180
On New York—
Bank's seling D D Rs. 349
London gold ready sh. 93
London silver ready d. 34-6
London silver forward d. 34-5
Tone of silver:—
Dull—India bought, China sold, Buyers satisfied.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American exchange $ 4.44
French Exchange Frcs. 58.50
Swiss exchange Frcs. 23.90
Belgium exchange Frcs. 62.80
Italian exchange Liras. 104.00
German exchange Mrks. 12000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58-8.
3 per cent. War Loan Rs. 83/4.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 100/8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100/8.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932, Rs. 100/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust Bonds due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal Bondus due 1930, Rs. 95.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal Bonds due 1929 to 49, Rs. 95.

defeat competitors in establishing false money "standards."

But all these subterfuges are a waste of time and at the end of the fourth year after the world-war we should be less patient with procrastinating expedients.

History is positive on one point. Paper-money inflation on a large scale has invariably been followed by repudiation.

Russia is not the only country during the past 6,000 years that has issued paper money so low in "value" that it required a ton of paper money to ride in a dilapidated street car. This has been true of many Chinese Governments 4,000 years previous to the Christian era.

During the past four years the European Governments have increased this paper-money inflation double-fold.

Even to-day drastic repudiation is not necessary. Currency reform would adjust this great mass of paper money values to a concrete form of actual value.

With this must appear leaders who have a better appreciation of hard work, concommittant larger production and the relegation of pseudo-Napoleons and bogus Talleyrands to the junk heap.

Recently Senator King introduced in the Senate the resolution passed in June by the American Mining Congress which concludes with this recommendation:

"That Congress be, and hereby is, respectfully urged to consider the subject of international stabilization of silver at an early date."

This resolution is not necessarily confined to the question of silver; it opens up the entire problem of sound money values. It is the procedure followed in 1865 when the Latin monetary union was formed and it certainly is far more imperatively necessary to-day.

The Republican party is virtually pledged to this programme.

When all the distinguished good-will and debt cancellationists of Great Britain and France appear in Washington this Fall they should be invited to go into this question.

In the end, if they will agree to be the first units in this movement, there will be more reform in Europe than any pussy-footing on debt cancellation could accomplish in a generation.

SCENE AT POONA DIST. C. ELECTIONS.

VOTING SUSPENDED TO AVOID DEVELOPMENT.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Oct. 15.

As announced the election of Office-bearers of the Poona District Congress Committee, commenced in Shivaji Mandir at 7 a.m. The election was by polling. Mr. J. S. Karandikar, president of the District Congress Committee, had announced the dates of closing the register with a sufficient interval to correct all mistakes, and it was expected that the elections, though keenly contested would go on smoothly. One party stands for "no change" in the present programme, and the other stands for suitable changes without touching the principle and spirit of Non-Cooperation.

The election proceeded smoothly for two hours when suddenly some of the leaders of the "no change" party began complaining that the register of members entitled to vote was incorrect. Mr. Karandikar, the President was appealed to. amid great noise and confusion, the "no change" party indulging in vituperation that the registers were intentionally kept wrong. Mr. Karandikar gave his decision that the elec-

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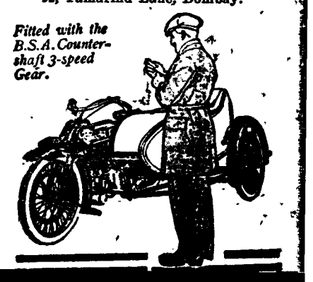

satisfied with our attitude towards this particular industry. In fact we assured him that we were proud of Messrs. Tata and Sons as pioneers of the Steel industry and would do all we could to promote the interests of this industry. We looked upon it as a national concern. He knows, or ought to know that we made strenuous efforts to prevent a strike by our advice. Even when they struck the strike was not sanctioned by the President of the Union, Mr. Haldar. There would have been a strike several months ago, but for our consistent attitude not to embarrass the industry during the present crisis. We accepted Mr. Padshah's "non possumus" so far as increase of wages was concerned, but there were other grievances which could be remedied by a more sympathetic and considerate temperament. I am surprised that an offer which will end the strike immediately is not accepted by Mr.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Govatsa Baresh. (Hindu holiday.)

The Municipal Standing Committee, 5-10 p.m.

Public meeting of the citizens of Bombay (1) to condemn the New Press Bill for the protection of the Indian Princes and (2) to mourn the loss of Babu Motilal Ghose, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6-15 p.m. Mr. M. A. Jinnah to preside.

WEDNESDAY, October 18.

Gandhi Day.

Dhanterash, (Hindu holiday.)

THURSDAY, October 19.

Kalichaudas: Bank holiday.

FRIDAY, October 20.

Diwali: Bank holiday.

SATURDAY, October 21.

Hindu New Year (Samvat 1979): Bank holiday.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer China with the outward Mails of the 5th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6-30 a.m. on Friday next.

The Mail Steamer "Naidera" which left Bombay on the 30th ultimo arrived Marseilles on Saturday the 14th instant.

BAND AT YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Regiment A. F. I. will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The public are hereby informed that the office of the Girgaum Dist. Congress Committee will remain closed from 18th October to 22nd October 1922 owing to Diwali Holidays. Yarn etc., will not therefore be received during that period.

"G" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The last day for receiving applications from candidates for the New year election to the Provincial Congress Committee from the "G" Ward has been extended to Wednesday the 18th instaut. Those who have, not yet sent in their applications are requested to do so at once.

MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The President of the Matunga C. C. writes:- "With reference to the sale at as. 4 per yard Khadi which our Congress Committee was selling since a long time, we are receiving letters requesting us to supply the stock. We beg to announce publicly that the stock of our said Khadi is now out of stock and hence could not be available for sale, for the present. On receipt of any such stock in future, the same will be published in the papers."

MUNICIPAL VOTERS' LIST.

In order to facilitate those whose names do not appear in the new Municipal Electoral Roll for the new franchize the Anjemmne Muslimin and the Cutchi Memon Anjuman have placed the rolls for the inspection of the public at the corner of Kolsa Mohalla, at Pydhoni Road. It is requested that the public will avail themselves of the opportunity for the enrolment in the new voter's list, and sign the forms necessary for the voter's list, which will be kept there every day from 4-30 p.m. (B. T.) to 5-30 p.m. (B. T.) and from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. (B.T.) till the 31st instant.

THE B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following are the extracts from the Tenth Administration Report of the above Hospital, for the year ended 31st December 1921 :—

The year opened with 57 patients, remaining over in the Hospital at the end of the eminent citizen and veteran leader Dr. Sir admissions made during the year under review, brings the total number of patients treated during the period to 881, out of whom 439 were males, 401 females and 41 children. Out of this total, 661 were treated in the Medical Department, 159 in the Surgical Department, 44 in the Obstetric Department, 15 in the Gynaecological Department and 2 in the Ophthalmic Department. The total number of patients treated during the period under review when compared with the previous year, shows an increase of 83 i.e., an increase of 10 per cent. over the previous year. This increase is evident im the Medical Department.

Out of 881 patients treated during the year under review, 254 paid full fees, 139 paid reduced fees and 488 were absolutely free patients. Again, out of these, 412 were cured, 299 were discharged relieved or at their own request, 109 died and 61 remained in the Hospital for treatment during the following year. During the period under review, there were 33 births while there were no still-births.

The total number of Surgical Operations performed during the year was 126, as compared with 133 performed during the previous year.

As in previous years, the Out-Patients' Department was largely taken advantage of during the year under review, giving an average of 75 patients per month, most of them being the patients discharged from the Hospital, who come for medicines and subsequent treatment.

During the year under review, the in-patients above referred to were treated in the Hospital for 19624 total treatment days, out of which there were 6816 full-fee treatment days, 2965 reduced fee treatment days and 10043 absolutely free-treatment days. This shows a percentage of 33.73 for full-fee treatment days, 15.10 for reduced-fee treatment days and 51.17 for absolutely free-treatment days. Th total number of treatment days for the year under review, viz. 19624, when compared with the number for the previous year viz. 17883, shows an increase of 1741 treatment days or 8.87 per cent. An examination of the actual figures has at the same time shown an increase of 50 per cent in the full-fee treatment days, which is a clear indication of the increasing popularity of the Institution among the richer and upper-middle classes.

After taking into account the deficit upto the end of the last year and giving credit for Rs. 68,400-4-11, being the amount of the accumulated interest on the rent received from the Government, there was a total net deficit of Rs. 1,25,456-10-0 at the end of the period under review, after providing for and setting aside as much as Rs. 9,436-7-1 for the depreciation of buildings, instruments, dead-stock, linen etc.

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TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

SWARAJYA SABHA.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Swarajya Sabha will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Swarajya Sabha Office Krishna Bldg., Hornby Road. Fort.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the council of the "D" ward Dist. Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m (S. T.) in the Committee's office to transact the following business:—

1 Fixing the date for annual general meeting. 2 To receive the Report of work done during the year; 3 Any other business allowed by the President.

KHADI COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

A meeting of the Khadi Committee will be held at 8 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) to transact the following business:—

1. Mamun T. C. C.'s letter dated 15-10-22
2 Sarda Samaj letter re: Divali Activity
3 Shop account for Sept. 22.
4 Future selling price of Khadi
5 Mahim T. C. C.'s leter dated 11-10-22.

FORTH-COMING MEETINGS

LATE SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Medical Union it was resolved to convene a meeting of the members of the medical profession on Tuesday the 31st. instant to express their deep sense of sorrow at the sad death of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., and to take measures to perpetuate his memory in suitable manner.

ALL INDIA CONFERENCE OF INDIAN CHRISTIANS.

The 9th session of the All-India Indian Christian Conference will be held during the Christmas vacation at Lucknow. Dr. S. K. Datta has been elected President by the votes of the Provincial Associations; and Revd. J. R. Chitambar Principal, Christian College, Lucknow is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A meeting of Volunteers will be held tomorrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Mission Office, Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, in connection with the Divali Collection of Funds for the Society.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday 22nd instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Messrs. G. B. Trivedi and Purshotum Pathuck will speak on "Primary Education, An Unfounded Reflection on Gujarat" when M. Manji Govindji Seth will preside.

TAMIL DRAMA.

The Members of the Subodha Sangeetha Sabha will stage "Galava" a Tamil Drama by Rao Saheb, P. Sambanda Mudaliar B.A., B. L. on Thursday, the 19th October 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Baliwala Grand Theatre, Grant Road, Bombay. All Madrasi Residents in Bombay are resquested to patronise this benefit performance.

WEST MANTUNGA MAHIM TALUKA C. C.

The first ordinary general meeting of the members of the West Matunga-Mahim Taluka Congress Committee will be held on Saturday (the 28th inst.) at 9 p.m. in the compond of Dalcia Building, Lady Harding, Road, Matunga, to transact the following business:—

(1- To adopt the annual report and accounts (2) To elect an auditor; (3) To elect 5 members to D. C. C.; (4) To elect 20 members to the Council of Management; (5) To elect President for the next year out of 20 members so elected. Any other business that may be allowed with the permission of the Chair.

Accounts are open to inspection of members.

VILE PARLE C. C. SPINNING COMPETITION.

To celebrate the Day of Sacrifice the following programme of spinning competetion is arranged:—

For females in the afternoon from 3-4 (S. T.) dated 20-10-22.

For females in the afternoon from 3-4 (S. T) dated 18-10-22.

For students in the morning from 8-9 (S.T.) dated 20-1022.

Competitors are resquested to come 15 minutes before time. They are to bring their wheels and unfolders with them. Silvers will be supplied from here.

Place—Shree Gorwal Brahmaniwas.

LATE SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha a meeting of millworkers was held at Manaji Hall, Lower Parel, on Friday last when Mr. S. K. Bole M. L. C. presided and the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

"That this meeting expresses its deep sense of sorrow at the sad death of the eminent citizen and veteran leader Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar. Sir Bhalchandra was a great sympathiser of the Backward and Labouring Classes. The services rendered by him in the cause of temperence till his death are admirable. By his death the country in general and the Hindu Society in particular has sustained a great loss. May his soul rest in peace." Mr. Bole in his opening speech said that Sir Bhalchandra was a Brahmin not by birth only but by action. If his example will be followed by his caste men, the question of Brahmins and non-Brahmin will not arise. He very much sympathised with the masses and was always ready to give his helping hand for uplifting them. He was not a cheap popularity hunter but always gave sound advice to the people as in the case of inoculation. He rendered valuable assistance to the sufferers in the riots of 1907 by collecting a fund for their relief. He tried to remove untouchability before it was made a plank of the present day political platform. Mr. Bole then dwelt at length on the good qualities of the head and heart of the great leader and the resolution was passed all standing.

ANOTHER CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A public meeting under the auspices of the local Maratha Aikyechhu Sabha was held on Saturday last at Hirabag, under the chairmanship of Rao Saheb Manji Rajuji to give public expression to the intense grief felt by all at the sad demise of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar. A condolence resolution was proposed by Mr Damodar S. Yande and seconded by Mr. M. M. Khandre, which was solemnly passed by all standing. Messrs. G. K. Deodhar, Bodas, Vandekar, Gole, Page, Golatkar and other addressed the meeting in support of the resolution. It was resolved that the resolution with a suitable covering letter under the signature of the Chairman of the meeting, may be presented to the deceased's son, Mr. Bapusaheb Bhatwadekar M. A.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BETTING IN BUCKET-SHOPS.

NINE PERSONS FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Monday, Mr. B. N. Athavale, Third Presidency Magistrate took up for hearing the first of the batch of cases of thirty-seven persons arrested last month in different parts of the City in the course of raids carried on by the Police on bucket-shops. In the present case nine persons were charged viz., Narsing Gopal and eight others with being present in a common gaming house situated on the 2nd floor of a building in Satta Gally for the purpose of gaming on the 9th September 1922.

Mr. Kenneth Kemp, bar-at-law instructed by Mr. Finan, Prosecuting Inspector appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. B. J. Dhondy, pleader defended accused no. 7 the rest of the accused were undefended.

Inspector Gole of the Princess Street Police Station said he executed the warrant dated the 9th September 1922 at 12 noon in a room on the 2nd floor of a chawl at Satta Gally where he arrested all the accused. He was asked to make enquiries and was given two marked five rupee notes. They were marked by Inspector Smith and Mr. Canty, Dy. Commissioner of Police. He gave them to a friend of his and asked him to stop at the gaming-house. Soon after, he raided the place The man whom he gave the notes bet on two horses. When he raided the place he noticed portion of the room made like a 'pedhi' and he found 9 men there. He collected a "punch." Vrijlal Ranji and Somalal Motilal were on the bedding at the "pedhi." Besides those two men he found accused No. 1 on whose person he found a book of betting forms, one single loose form filled in with the names of horses, one leather purse and Rs. 23 in cash. On the person of accused No. 2 he found one book of betting forms, one membership card No. 1026 and one account book. On the prson of accused No. 3 he found a betting book, 3 slips with names of horses and a leather bag containing Rs. 41. On the person of accused No. 4 he found a leather purse containing two betting receipts, a membership card No. 250 and Rs. 5 in cash. On the person of accused No. 5 he found Rs. 65 and a betting book and a race-book. On the person of accused No. 6 he found one betting book, one race book, one membership-card No. 1029, 2 receipts for money, 2 other loose forms bearing the names of horses and Rs. 97 in G. C. Notes in a leather purse. On the person of accused No. 7 he found Rs. 49 in G. C. Notes and cash.

At this stage, Mr. Kemp wanted to withdraw the case against accused No. 8, but His Worship disallowed it remarking that the prosecution could not do that before the evidence was led.

Continuing witness said that he found on the person of accused No 8, two receipts, a membership card and G. C. Notes. On the person of accused No. 9 he found one betting form-book Rs. 45 in G. C. notes, one "Sporting Bulletin" and cash. He arrested 11 others. While search was in progress one Liladhar Morarji came to the counter and gave him a slip No. 739. He was afterwards bailed out. He found several slips books on the counter, and below the counter he found eight slips books, ten membership-cards and some cash. Under the "Gadi" a board was found on which was written "Balaram Anandram and Company: Payment: 11 a.m. to 4 p.m." On the back of it was written "no admission except on business."

At this stage the Magistrate explained the charge to all the accused who pleaded guilty with the exception of accused No. 7.

CHARGED FRAMED.

Mr. Dhondy on behalf of accused No. 7 said that it was for the prosecution to prove that he was there for the purpose of gambling.

Mr. Kemp said that the law presumed that he was there for the purpose of gambling.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dhondy witness said he asked accused No 7 what he was there for, and, therefore, he arrested him. He asked him in Gujarati. Accused No. 7 was not at the entrance. There was Sub-Inspector Dere with witness.

Mulji Morarji said he was one of the gamblers on the day in question. Accused No. 7 had come to bet.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dhondy witness said accused No. 7 was there to write the name of a horse on a piece of paper. Accused No. 7 said he had not come there to bet when asked by Inspector Gole. He (the accused) did not say whether he had come there to see anybody. It was witness who was given two marked five rupees G. C. Notes. Accused No. 7 had time to bet but he did not bet.

Sub-Inspector Dere cross-examined by Mr. Dhondy said he knew accused No. 7.

Accused No. 7 in his statement said he went there to see how the betting was taking place. He pleaded not guilty.

MR. DHONDY'S PLEA.

Mr. Dhondy on behalf of Accused No. 7 said that as there was practically no case made out against him, he hoped he (the accused) would be discharged by His Worship. He was simply there to see how the betting was taking place.

JUDGMENT.

His Worship in the course of his judgment observed that there could be no doubt that all the accused were in the gambling house for the purpose of gambling. He therefore, convicted them and sentenced them to a fine of Rs. 50 each in default to suffer a week's rigorous imprisonment.

LAPSE OF A RAILWAY EMPLOYEE.

At the Dadar Police Court, before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shiavaz Karaka, of the B. B. and C. I. Rly. Police charged Ambalal Dayabhoy Desai Assist. Coaching Clerk at Mahim Station, with criminal breach of trust, as a servant in respect of Rs. 51-8 between the 8th the February 1922 and 4th of April 1922.

Mr. Sorab Kapadia, pleader defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that the accused who was Assistant Coaching Clerk at Mahim Station issued long distance second class season tickets and showed them in his books as short distance tickets (ie. tickets upto Matunga). He was subsequently arrested by the Railway Police.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, and ordered the accused to pay up the deficit to the Railway Company.

KITE FLYING FATALITIES.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner held an inquest on Monday, touching the death of Rangu Bhow (12) who fell down on Sunday morning from the top of a fourth storied building at Kamatipura while flying a kite.

The jury returned a verdict of death from fractures of the skull resulting from a fall.

Another fatal accident occurred to Nana Chokul (10) who was seen lying unconscious on the ground near a chawl at Foras Road on Saturday evening. It appeared that the deceased while attempting to catch the string of a kite, lost his balance and fell on the ground. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died.

The Behar Landholders' and Tenants' Round Table Conference broke up on Friday without any discussion.

It is understood that the next session of the Behar Council will meet on the 5th December at Patna. Swami Vidyanand has given notice of a resolution in the Behar Council, recommending the Government to revise the Permanent Settlement in Behar.

TATA OIL MILLS.

The fourth annual general meeting of the Tata Oil Mills Company was held at the registered office of the company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, yesterday, Mr. R. D. Tata presiding

The chairman in moving the adoption of the report said:—

The report of the Company says: During the fifteen months covered by this Report the Company's loss has been Rs. 13,50,983-5-7. That loss is due to three factors, the falls in the value of the raw material and the finished product, the fact that owing to unfavourable trade condition we could not operate for more than seven months out of the fifteen months covered by the period of this report and could not even then operate at anything like our full capacity, and the interest which we have had to pay on the losses previously incurred. None of these conditions have been under the control of your Directors nor could they have avoided them. In our Original scheme we depended on the overseas markets to take the bulk of our production. As we had planned to ship in bulk we would obviously possess a good advantage over other shippers. But two things have destroyed that plan. Owing to the disorganisation of the exchanges Europe cannot buy and America has imposed the heaviest duties yet known against all foreign oils in favour of similar oils from their own colonies. These duties were imposed after your Mill was constructed and when we were looking forward to the disposal of much of its output in that country

We cannot operate the Mill at full capacity until the markets improve, but on those portions which we are at present operating we are even now making some slight profit or at any rate, no loss, it we do not burden these departments with the heavy overhead cost resulting from the portion of the plant which is at present idle. Our technical results have improved greatly and we are consistently getting a highest percentage of extraction of oil than we have ever before obtained. Our purchasing arrangements have now been brought under our own control and the improved results are plainly to be seen in the reduction of price, thus covering the loss from dryage, the higher quality of copra received by the Mill, and the lower cost of transport and handling. These improvements are the work of your General Manager. As soon as we can do so, we propose to put the Mill on to two shifts and then on three shifts and we hope that by doing so, if nothing unforeseen occurs, we shall be able this year to show no loss and next year to do even better. In addition, we have the prospects of our Products Plan which has not yet commenced operation but is now complete and holds out prospects of profit. It is now making experimental runs. Our chief products will be pure vegetable shortening compounds substituting, ghee and other fats for both Indian and European consumption, high grade salad oils and cheap soaps. The sales prospect of all of these products is promising.

In accordance with the decision of the Special General Meeting held last February we have made an application to the High Court for the reduction of the capital of the Company. That application is at present before the Court and we expect its orders shortly.

Against the Reserve Account of Rs. 9,715 11-7 and the premium received by the Company on the further issue shares Rs. 88,320/- during these fifteen months under Report, the Directors have set off Depreciation on Barrels and Stocks amounting to Rs. 31, 730-2-7 and Rs. 16,305-9-0 respectively as shown in the Appropriation Account.

"The report before you covers a period of fifteen months. This is due to the fact that your Directors have decided to alter the financial year of the Company so that it will end on the 31st March instead of on the 31st December. This has been done in order to make the Company's financial year the same as that of the other Companies' under us and also to make it coincide with the Government financial year, and we have obtained the sanction of the Collector of Income Tax to the change.

Our report is, I am afraid, very disappointing, but we do think that if we have the courage to continue, there is some prospect of ultimate success. We have already told you in the report all that we have to say regaring the present condition and the future prospects of the Company and I need add nothing to it. We have before this meeting called into council with us the Committee appointed by the shareholders at the last General Meeting and placed the facts fairly before them. We shall continue to work on these lines and shall ask for their assistance from time to time. We are all vitally interested in this Company and you may be sure that the Directors and the Agents will spare no possible efforts to extricate it from its present position. Trade cannot always remain in its present state of depression and we do feel that we now see some light. We have brought the General Manager of the Company Mr. W. B. Gilmer, here specially for this meeting in order that he may be able to answers any questions regarding the present working of the Mill, the condition of the plan and the future prospects of the Company that shareholders may wish to make. As mentioned in the report we have applied to the Bombay High Court for reduction of the Capital but orders have not as yet been passed on the application. I now formally move he adoption of the Directors' report. But before putting the question to the vote of the meeting, if any shareholder desires to say anything or to ask the General manager any questions I will give him an opportunity to do so."

Mr. M. R. Broacha a shareholder deprecated the idea of holding the meeting at midday instead of in the evening thus depriving many shareholders an opportunity of attending the meeting. He thought the report was very unsatisfacory. Last year he said the loss amounted to Rs. 20 lakhs while this year it was about 14 lakhs of rupees; besides they had not taken into consideration the depreciation of machinery etc. If the Company were taken into voluntary liquidation he thought the shareholders would even now get something; otherwise they had no chance of getting anything on their investments if they continued to work the Company at the present rate

Dr. B. B. Mistry said the directors had tried to pour cold water on the work of the late manager. He urged the directors to take the shareholders into their confidence and acquaint them with the true state of the Company.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia made a lengthy speech in the course of which he said that the Directors had possibly been misled just as the shareholders were. But would they admit their mistake and frankly tell the shareholders they were wrongly advised from the start, and, after explaining their mistake, rectify their initial error? He thought there was to be no sympathy for the shareholders, no frank and open explanation. And if they did not protest now against the injustice it might well be that shareholders would know nothing of the working of the Company.

Mr. Dumasia moved an amendment that the consideration of the report be postponed pending the disposal of the suit in the High Court.

The Chairman thought that postponement of the consideration of the report would do harm to the interests of the Company. He therefore advised the shareholders to adopt the report.

Mr. Dumasia said if the shareholders were given an assurance that no further calls would be made on them, he would not press the question of postponement.

The General Manager of the Company then explaining the position of the Company said it was a perfectly sound manufacturing proposition. They could manufacture cheaper oil than any other country in the world. Besides they could get raw material in India which no other country could get with the same facility. India was the greatest oil consuming country in the world. India prefered vegetable oil. He hope to manufacture the best kind of oil for Indian consumption at a cheaper rate than any other country. It required a little orgnizaion and he hoped if the shareholders would give him a chance, the Company would make better progress from a business point of view in a short time.

Mr. Heveliwala, a member of the Committee appointed by the shareholders, made a statement and asked the shareholders if they prepared to pay further calls. (Cries of No.) They were he said, legally responsible for the liability. In regard to the future management of the Company he had a plain talk with the Directors and the Agents and had told them that if they wanted to continue they should finance the Company themselves and not make further calls. The Chairman was good enough to say that if the shareholders were willing to contribute Rs. ten lacs he would advance five lacs of rupees of his own. The speaker opposed this proposition on the ground that the shareholders were poor, and most of them had already invested their fortunes in other Tata concerns. He suggested that the Directors and the Agents should advance fifteen lakhs.

After some discussion, the Chairman announced that they would do their best to avoid further calls. As for the future he said unless they had hopes of the Company's bright future, they would not have taken up the position as Directors and Agents.

The report was adopted Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. N. B. Saklatwala were reelected Directors and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

PRINCIPAL SANJANA.

A Bhavnagar correspondent writes:—

A public meeting was held in the hall of the Samaldas College on Oct. 9th when an address was presented to Mr. K. J. Sanjana by the past and present students of the College on his retirement after a long over 32 year's service as professor and Principal of the College. Mr. Sanjana warmly thanked the students for their love and gratitude to him.

A fund has been opened in order to preserve the memory of Principal Sanjana and his numerous friends and admirers as well as past students of the Samaldas College are requested to contribute to the Fund.

INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

DIWALI COLLECTIONS.

The staff and the students of the Society's institutions are going to collect petty donations towards the funds of the Society during the Diwali holidays. The Society has secured an extensive plot of nearly 14,500 sq. yards near the Dadar Station for the buildings of the Boys' School, Girls' School and the Industrial School. The Society has collected nearly one lakh of rupees for the buildings while its requirements are amounting to five lakhs. The appeal is issued under the signatures of the members of the Building Committee which represents all the communities.

DONATIONS TO J. E. SOCIETY.

"Messrs. Khan Mahamad Cassambhoy, Vasudeo Balvant Soman, and Mahadeo Laxman Dahanukar have paid Rs. 330, 200, and 200 respectively to the Indian Education Society's King George English School, Dadar."

CRICKET IN BARODA.

Another two days' fixture between the Hindu Vijaya Gymkhana, Baroda and the Young Friends' Union Cricket Club of Bombay took place on the 7th and 8th instant on the Gymkhana Grounds. When the former scored 335 and the latter 136. Of the Gymkhana score, 135 were of Mr. A. J. Gupte, 56 of Mr. Ghaskadbv, 53 of Mr. More. From the Y. F. U. C. Club side Mr. Chembuker scored 71 (not out). The Bombay team was made to follow on, but for want of time the match could not be played out.

On the conclusion of the game a silver medal was presented to Mr. A. G. Gupte for his performance in batting.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

There have been rather more doing in the market to-day. Tea shares were the centre of good deal of attention, but sellers are disinlined to operate at ruling rates and the amount of business put through was on that account not large. Jutes were still quiet but enquiry was noted for Anglo India, Kankanarrah and Lansdowne. Nortrbrooks were offereing fairly and buyers seemed shy. Reliance were easier. Howrahs after touching Rs. 44-12 during the weakend were subjected to bear selling and at the close they stood at Rs. 43-8. Cottons opened steady but fell away somewhat. Bengal Nagpurs were done at Rs. 382 and sellers of this particular stock continue very scarce. Kessorams closed at Rs. 10-2. In coal section there was limited demand for Sendra, Borrea, Kalapahari and Neetooria. Burrakurs were all sellers at Rs. 32. The Industrial market saw a good turnover in B.I. Corporation ordinary at firm rates. Indian Iron and Steel found buyers at something over current quotation. Madan Theatres were wanted at Rs. 6-6. Light Railways continue to be as difficult to buy as ever. Banks were dull with Imperial contributory on offer. Giltedged Descriptions were steady to firm with exception of 1929-47 loan which had sellers. Following were closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5½ per cent war bonds (1928) 101-8, 6 per cent Bonds (1926) 100-8, 6 per cent bonds (1930) 100-8, 6 per cent U. P. Bonds (1926-41 98-5.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Rly. (pref) 68.

Bank:—Imperial Bank (fully paid 1353-8.

Cotton:—Agra United 6-8, Bengal Nagpur New Ring 5-13 s. l.

Jute:—Anglo-Indian 348, Birla, 4-14, Century 10-10 c.l., Clive 30, Empire 44-4, Howrah 43-4, Orient 168.

Coal:—Bagdigi Kujama 8-6, Baraboni 16 c.d., Bhalgore 11-8, Samla Govindpur 11-8, Talcher 9.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement 4-2, Bengal Potteries 5-4, U. P. Electric Supply 100 s.l., Bengal Brass 14, Indian Iron and Steel 52, Kumardhobi Engineering 4-14 s.o.l., Behar Rice 2-8, B. I. Corporation (ord) 8-9 and (def) 17-12 and (pref) 08, B. I. Tobacc ol-12, Burma Finance and Mining 2-4 Madan Theatres 6-14, Spences Hotels 12-4, Bengal Paper 27, Titaghur Paper 10-8, Bengal Timber 202, Bengal Assam Steam Ship 199, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 6-12, Bishnauth Tea 13-10, East India Tea 5, Hasimara Tea 43 Hathikhira 9, Jutlibari 7-12.

"PERSECUTION OF PRESS BILL."

TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Press Association of India, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (1) to condemn the new Press Bill for the protection of the Indian Princes and (2) to mourn the loss of Babu Motilal Ghose, late Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika."

Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions that will be moved at the meeting.

That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Press Association of India, deeply mourns the loss of Babu Motilal Ghose, late editor of "The Amrita Bazar Patrika," and put on record the high sense of duty and unique and selfless sacrifices which the deceased brought to bear in his advocacy of the cause of India's progress in general and Indian Journalism in particular.

That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Press Association of India does not accept the hollow plea that the passage of the Bill for the Protection of the Princes in India against alleged seditious attacks upon them in the newspapers published in India "was essential for the safety, tranquility, or the interests of British India or any part thereof" and therefore, condemns it; and further this meeting is of opinion that it is an indirect and a fresh attempt to revive the Press Act of 1910 under a new garb and as such the measure is unjustifiable, wanton and uncalled for, and an attack on the liberties of the Press in India. This meeting further protests also against the arbitrary and high-handed manner in which it has been carried over the head of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

"The Leader" considers the Bill uncessary and writes:—"When the Government of India do not protect the people of the States from tyranny oppression and and worse by their rulers they have no moral right to protect the latter from criticism."

"The United India and Indian States" resents it and believes it to be the thin end of the wedge of the policy in the internal affairs of the Indian States. It will act as a clog in the free development of Indian States.

"The Tribune" takes the view that the certificating of the Press Bill establishes an extremely unwholesome and even dangerous constitutional precedent.

"The New India" considers the procedure followed to be quite objectionable and strongly dislikes the measure (Bill) itself.

"The Hindu" conjectures that the so-called treaty obligations for giving protection appear to be mere understandings between some Princes and some officials, probably in England.

The "Servant of India" comes to conclusion that the real cause for the Press Bill is to be looked to the sinister forces now ruling at Whitehall which are pursuing the policy of saving India for autocracy by entrenching it for ever.

"The New Times" of Karachi writes that the Indian Press is practically unanimous in condemning the measure as unnecessary, anomalous and repressive.

The "Justice" believes that it is the subjects of the State who stand to suffer most from the Bill. The measure will only serve to make the Princes more unpopular among their subjects.

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes: "The Protection of Princes Bill, might be more aptly called the Persecution of Press Bill. The affront and the humiliation to the Press are very real and they are such as to place an intolerable obstacle in the way of an honourable collebration between the Press and Government which is so desirable in the best intrests of beth.

RIGHTS OF TRADE UNIONS.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

To-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. a public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, under the auspices of the Central Labour Board and the Clerks' Union to assert the rights of Trade Unionism flouted by the Tramway Company in their recent act of non recognition of the Union and that of refusing to accept the offer of passing the question of the present strike to arbitration. Mr. Joseph Baptista will preside.

KATHIAWAR RAJKIYA PARISHAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEEDABAD, Oct. 15.

Mr. Abbas Tyebji has been elected president of the Kathiawar Rajkiya Parishad, the second session of which will be held at Wadhwan Camp from 19th to 21st November.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Tuesday, October 17, 1922.

THE PREMIER'S APOLOGIA.

Mr. Lloyd George has made his promised and much-advertised speech at Manchester. We were told last week that "far from bowing to the clamour of the critics," the Premier, in characteristic fighting vein, had decided to accept the challenge and take the earliest opportunity of making a speech in the country expounding and defending his Near Eastern policy and that the speech was likely to have an important bearing on the political situation. We pointed out in this connection that, being a consummate opportunist, it would not be surprising if he took advantage of the favourable turn in the Near East situation, which is not at all of his own making, to recommend his claim to the retention of power. That is exactly what he has sought to do, but even his wizardry has at last failed him, so indefensible has been his policy. The basis of his defence was, of course, an ignoble attempt to rouse "religious" passions against the Turks by an array of "facts" supplied from the Greek and Armenian lie factories. This attempt, shameless and dishonest as it is, has fallen flat on his countrymen, on whose mercy he has thrown himself. And what could be a more striking proof of the abject failure of his "atrocity" campaign than that he should have been driven to the dubious expedient of calling to his aid the shade of Gladstone against those who are the custodians of Gladstonian Liberalism?

Apart from this aspect of his speech, Mr. Lloyd George has sought to make a melodramatic effort to cheat his Nemesis. Having fooled some people all the time and all people for some of the time by his wizardry, in his overwhelming passion for power he is conceited enough to imagine that he can fool all the people all the time. Only colossal cupidity and conceit can explain his version of the recent happenings and the part he has played in them, not to speak of his amazing researches into the history of the Treaty of Sevres. "We have not been war-mongers, we have been peace-makers. We took the only sure road to peace and we have reached it," shouts Mr. Lloyd George to an unbelieving world. Yet, what is the truth? Mr. Lloyd George and his Government very nearly embroiled Britain in an unjust war with Turkey, and it was not the rattling of the sabre, nor the policy of blood and thunder that saved the Empire but the masterly diplomacy of M. Poincare, the almost superhuman restraint of Kemal Pasha, and last, but not least, the saving good sense of British public opinion which ranged itself, almost without a dissentient voice, against the bellicosity of Mr. Lloyd George. Never in the history of England has such a spectacle been seen, namely, the raising of the "Stop the War" cry from almost every section of the British public and Press in response to the frantic call to arms from Downing Street. No British Premier had ever been so crushingly humiliated as Mr. Lloyd George has been. And the measure of humiliation can be realised from the historic fact that the appeal to arms of any Government in power has always been responded to by Englishmen spontaneously and unquestioningly. If Mr. Lloyd George's appeal had a totally different effect on the British public, nay, infuriated it, the reason was clear, namely, the recognition on the part of the British public that the appeal was the crowning folly of Mr. Lloyd George's disastrous Near Eastern policy that had for three years, "contrived to keep the whole Moslem world from India to Constantinople in a ferment," "the dishonest opportunism" of which had made the British "distrusted by every nation and people concerned in the Near Eastern question, except the Greeks". Not all Mr. Lloyd George's vituperative tactics, not all his cajoleries, not even his martyr pose can make the British electors forget that he "has betrayed the fundamental interests of Great Britain in a manner for which the history of modern British statesmanship offers no parallel, has presented M. Poincare with a greater diplomatic victory than that statesman has ever done anything to earn and, what is far more serious, has made us (the British) the laughing stock of the whole Islamic world."

In fact, the greatest weakness of Mr. Lloyd George's defence is the utter silence about the feelings of the Muslims of the Empire. That the Premier of the greatest Muslim power in the world, defending his policy towards the Empire of the Khalifa of Islam, should eschew all reference to the feelings of the Muslims is a sufficient condemnation of the speech. And th silence is significant. "Never, sinc Englishmen first sailed to the East," as the "New Statesman" says, "has British prestige stood so low as it stands to-da in all the lands that lie between Constantinople and Calcutta, Teheran and Cairo. And this is not partly, but wholly the fault of one man—Mr. Lloyd George" For Mr. Lloyd George, "as accomplished a political trickster as these islands have ever produced", has never understood "the principles upon which the fabric of British authority in Asia has been reared and maintained." The British position in Asia, the "New Statesman" says "has been based upon an ancient and widespread faith in British commo sense and justice and, above all, in British political integrity" and the fact that our word could be taken as our bond, has been worth more than thousands of guns and millions of armed men." Mr. Lloyd George has, to further his own notorious ends, destroyed this position in four years and "the impression of moral instability created by a man to whom the meaning of the word "integrity" seems to be as unintelligible as it is to a Levantine Greek, has undermined the very foundations of that authority to which the Moslem subjects of Great Britain have hitherto been content to bow. Another few years of Mr. Lloyd George and there will surely be no British Empire in the East at all." But no British Prime Minister can destroy the prestige of his country in Asia without digging his own grave. Mr. Lloyd George dug his grave at the moment when he vainly appealed to the British nation to follow him into the war. His latest utterance is his epitaph.

DISSENT WITHOUT DIFFERENCE.

The Minority Report of the Fiscal Commission, officially styled as a Minute of Dissent, is, on the whole, a document making much ado about nothing. On hardly any point on which a really serious difference of opinion is possible, except the question of excise duties, have the dissenters had the moral courage to expose the fallacies and contradictions of their colleagues of the Majority. The main report is full of sins of commission and omission.. Except in indulging in a needless show of emphasis and hair-splitting, the Minority have noticed not a single instance of political maneuvering of their colleagues, and thereby exposed themselves to the just suspicion that in principle they share the objectionable notions of the majority. The Minute, in short, is a fresh proof of the incapacity of the Moderates to do the right thing in the right way—an incapacity which we had not expected from the presidency of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. Their first objection, the Minority say, is to the statement in the Report that "we recommend a policy of Protection to be applied with discrimination along the lines of the Report." Apart from the misquotation of the central proposition of para 55 of the Report, which, though a trivial offence, is bound to attract attention from the protagonists of men who have themselves attached an exaggerated importance to words, the detailed reasons for objecting are be no means convincing of the soundness of the objectors' own position as regards the principle of the objection or the specific mode of making good the central recommendation. The only serious objection of a difference in outlook, as mentioned in clause (iv) of the para referred to, will, in all probability, be explained away by the supporters of the Majority on the plea that they have nowhere explicitly stated the goal of Indian industrialism as envisaged by them; and, not having stated clearly their outlook, they are entitled to plead that the difference urged by their colleagues tends to be wholly imaginary.

The quotation from para 54 of the main Report really destroys the case of the Minority, since they do not take exception to the ideal, such as it is, described in that section. The laboured eloquence of para 4 of the Minute, describing the goal of Indian industrialism, is either wasted, or, what is worse, is likely to raise controversial issues. It may be desirable to hope that India "should so develop industries as to enable her within a reasonable period of time, in addition to supplying her own needs, to export her surplus manufactured goods". The dissenters having disdained to point to specific instances of a possible, peaceful capture of adajacent markets for the wares of Indian industry—not even the appendix devoted to irrelevant quotations from second-class writers being utilised for the purpose,—it is possible to argue that in this instance they are needlessly stirring up a hornet's nest. A policy of intense protectionism would have its assailants in India and outside India, even under the limited goal of India desiring to capture her vast markets for the benefit of her own producers or, at most, desiring to utilise her raw materials for and in her own workshops and factories. It will, of course, be an interested and selfish opposition; but it will nonetheless be telling, in a country where the battle-cry of a conflict of interests so easily appeals to the alien element entrenched in the Government. But when India frankly adopts intense protectionism for purposes of capturing foreign markets, we cannot help looking out for storm signals on the international horizon. It would have been the wisest, though perhaps not the frankest course, to have been content with a limited and modest goal as a more easily practicable proposition, and to have trusted to chance for future desirable developments. And this word of advice is the more necessary to a body of men, who, like the members of the Minority, are themselves apt to attach undue, if not unjustifiable, importance to mere expressions. Their whole emphasis upon *along the lines* indicated in the Report goes off on a wrong track. The Minority may well claim that in indicating the lines on which, in their judgment, the policy of Protection should proceed, they are not necessarily entrenching upon the free discretion and authority of the Legislature, which is the only final arbiter in the matter. The opposition to qualifications and limitations of this sort comes with a bad grace from the people who themselves admit that "in the present economic condition of India, limitations in the interest of the consumers are necessary." Such a disproportionate emphasis will defeat the object of the Minute unless it was written because it had to be written, because the dissenters were maneuvered into writing a Minute for which they had neither prepared the material, nor got the requisite moral courage to go to the clean logical conclusion of their premises.

Notes of the Day

An Apt Pupil.

Mr. Chamberlain has become an apt pupil of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill. It was the latter who set the new fashion of calling the British Labour Bolshevik and condemning it outright. That seemed to him the easiest way of discrediting Labour in the eyes of men to whom Bolshevism has become a bogey. But it was dangerous expedient resorted to by those who had no arguments to meet the unanswerable case of Labour. Mr. Lloyd George, when it suited his purpose, did not disdain to resort to this expedient. But to-day he is anxious to ingratiate himself with British Labour. So he left it to his lieutenant, Mr. Chamberlain, to do the job. And the latter, as in duty bound, "seriously" "warned the people of the necessity of taking a broad view of their responsibilities in a moment of national danger before acting in such a way as would contribute to the return of a Labour majority" and said that "if Labour obtained a majority at the next election, direct action would triumph over Government which would have to take its instructions from the caucus." Mr. Clynes, the Labour leader, had no difficulty in exposing the dishonest attempt to discredit his party. As he pointed out, Mr. Chamberlain's declaration would deepen class antagonism and render a disservice to the Throne and constitutional practice, for Labour party "was as constitutional as any other body. Bolshevism was produced in Russia through the suppression of popular liberties, and rebellion could be fomented in Britain by Ministers seeking to the Labour Party outside the pale of constitution."

The Shepherd and the Wolf.

It is now an open secret that the ill-starred statement of September 16 was drafted by Mr. Churchill. Referring to this statement the "Outlook" writes:—

> The parentage of that knock-down-and-drag out, eat 'em-alive manifesto issued from Downing Street last Saturday is ascribed by rumour to Mr. Churchill. May I respectfully suggest to the Colonial Secretary that, if he proposes to continue composing such documents, he cease his contributions to the "Sunday Pictorial?" It would be unfortunate if an article for that worthy journal became misplaced, and were issued by a blundering secretary as a document of State. Can this have happened last week? Also, before that moving appeal to the Dominions was sent out, it might have been well to remember the fate of the shepherd who cried "wolf" just to create a little excitement. We never cried "wolf" to the Dominions excepting when there were real wolves, the last a very big one just about to spring at us. So the Dominions took last Saturday's appeal seriously. What must they think now, when the comment of the London Press has been cabled to them? The moral of which is that we must not cry "wolf" to impress our neighbours, nor for any reason whatever, unless there is really a wolf there."

Foreign Office and Downing Street.

The journal proceeds:—

> "The Government really cannot have it both ways. When it issues a statement of policy of European importance, it cannot disavow it next day as the act of a secretary. If a secretary exists capable of committing an indiscretion equal to that for which Mr. Montagu had to resign, he should be publicly hanged in Whitehall; in any case, it would be one secretary less in Downing Street, and it would encourage the others to be more careful of their excursions into Fleet Street. But nobody believes in the existence of that secretary; he is as mythical as the "Correspondent" whom statesmen used to invoke when they wished to explain their inconsistencies. Mr. Lloyd George has established a Coalition Press, but he seems to want an editor at headquarters. Lord Curzon would have enhanced his prestige had he resigned when the "secretary" ran amok in Downing Street, for to issue such a document without reference to the Foreign Office was, at the least, a personal insult to the Foreign Secretary. Lord Curzon should resign, if not as a protest against the treatment meted out to him, on the score of health. He is a man of vast industry, but he has been physically incapable of the work of his department for the past few months. Foreign policy has suffered both by his absence and the sudden interventions of Mr. Lloyd George, and although he has made a courageous effort in going to Paris, he is hardly equal to the inevitable strain upon him. The Foreign Office in these days is no place for a man who is medically unfit. The Foreign Secretary, to do his job, must fight not only the enemies of his country abroad, but the inmates of No. 10."

This affords an illuminating commentary on Mr. Lloyd George's naive disavowal of any intention to dominate the Foreign Office.

Moral Victory.

The remarks of "New India" while contending that the statement we made the other day to the effect that the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi had won a moral victory for the country will not surprise those who are accustomed to see in the columns of our Madras contemporary invectives heaped on the devoted head of the Mahatma. For the enlightenment of "New India" we would refer it to the deplorable occurrences that took place three years ago in the Punjab and at Ahmedabad as a result of the arrest of Mahatmaji. The idol of the country was arrested this time in the very heart of the country where possibly he can command the greatest number of devotees. His trial took place and he was finally condemned to undergo six years' imprisonment. Not a harsh word was uttered, not a hair was injured throughout the length and breadth of India. The current of Indian nationalism flowed on as calm as ever. Compare this picture with that and say whether a spiritual transformation of no mean order has not taken place in India. The moral victory on which the country prides itself consists in that change and in the glorious spectacle of thousands of young men marching to the jail doors ready to suffer all things for the cause of freedom. Amritsar, which was the scene of red hot fury only a few years back, is now writing history of which any nation might be proud. Stout and sturdy Sikhs, heroes of many battles, are silently facing the regulation *lathis*! What is this if not a moral victory, made possible by the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi?

Egypt and Treaty of Independence.

The "Manchester Guardian", after commending the proposed application for a writ of *habeas corpus* on behalf of Zaghlul Pasha (who was recently removed to Gibraltar), as "one worth making, if it calls attention to the strange and indefensible position which we occupy in Egypt", proceeds to say:

> "We have proclaimed Egypt an independent country, but, whatever the forms, it wholly lacks the flesh and blood of independence. Egypt is governed by Lord Allenby and British troops under martial law, with the assistance of Sarwat Pasha's Ministry, which scarcely makes the pretence of representing, or of being able to answer for, the Egyptian people. This is not a situation that can last. Inaction will settle nothing: still less will action that only means agreement with a group of Egyptian politicians whom the people repudiate. We have promised the Egyptians to restore to them the status of an independent and sovereign State, but we have not agreed with them as to the best way of according us certain securities the justice of which, in principle, they freely admit. A wise statesmanship would persevere in negotiation, but always with such of the Egyptian leaders as do really try a large part of opinion with them. There is such an opportunity now; times may not always be so favourable. We do not desire to experience again the humiliation, which before now we have suffered both in Egypt and in Ireland, of yielding to pressure what we owe to reason."

We commend the above particularly to those who expect the world to rejoice over the so-called Treaty of Alliance between Mr. Churchill and the Emir Feisal. It is obvious from the explanation volunteered by the British Colonial Office, that Britain has no intention, either near or remote, of withdrawing from Iraq, but that her imperialism will continue to spread its tentacles in that "grave of Empires", under one political clap-trap or another. The effect of the present treaty with Iraq will be very much the same as, if not worse than, that of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty in Egypt, despite Sarwat or Feisal to the contrary.

Gladstonian Foolometer.

A Surat correspondent writes to us:—"Recently the "Times of India" wrote about an American's having invented a thing called the "Intelligence Quotient" for finding out the folly of mankind. Your contemporary was pessimistic because the tests carried out with this machine predict a time when fifty per cent of American voters "will not have developed mental capacity beyond the stage represented by a normal child of twelve years." For my part, the invention does not impress me in the least, for there is nothing new in it. As a matter of fact a similar machine was first invented by Gladstone as far back as 1876—only his invention was not dubbed the "Intelligence Quotient." It flourishes still under the simpler title of "Turkish Atrocities". This fool-tester of Gladstone has been busy working hard, these forty-six years, and the prodigious horde of credulous innocents whom it has successfully gulled during the period does not seem to demonstrate that the vast majority of our species is encumbered with any grey matter in excess of the quantity contained in the cranium of a child of ten. According to Sir Henry Elliot, who was the British ambassador to the Sublime Porte in 1876, whose book "Some Revolutions" was published only recently, the Gladstonian addle-pate quotient came into being through the sheer force of a fertile imagination. Gladstone wanted to get at Disraeli, therefore he simulated a disingenuous frenzy and proceeded to vilify the Turks with thundering vituperations. Take the following instance of his thorough-going methods, described by Sir Henry as "a case in which Gladstone made great capital out of what he had been told on the best authority was a falsehood: Two pious persons bore witness to having seen impaled victims of the wicked Turks writhing in agony. The British residents in Constantinople explained the victims were merely herdsmen who had climbed up poles in the Turkish fashion to see where their cattle were, or fishermen looking to see whether fish had entered their nets." But Gladstone was not to be outdone in this fashion. "It shows the gross ignorance of those who ought to know better," was his reply. This is the way the Turk earned his reputation. But even the ailing state of humanity in general cannot explain away the amazing success of Gladstone's bosh. His propaganda is too ridiculous even for the meagre sense now remaining in the world. The fact is, that when it comes to seeing matters pertaining to the unspeakable Turk, every Jingo is transformed into a veritable Nelson, and the telescope of his common sense instantly flies up to his blind eye. It is the grand result of the will to believe, which, in its turn, is a legacy of the Crusading instinct in so far as the Turk's Christian blasphemers are concerned. Demand creates supply and it is no wonder that the trade in "Turkish atrocities" has been brisk Such a fanatical demand, and so consummate a source of supply may be trusted to make things lively."

Salt Department in Bombay.

It is a curious commentary on the widespread desire for economy in administration that "the most noticeable feature in the Commissioner's annual report of the Salt Department for the year 1921-22 is the very large increase in the percentage charges on gross receipts." The table in para 6 of the Report shows a steady increase, both absolute and relative, since 1917-18, when the receipts totalled 155.55 lakhs and the expenditure amounted to 23.33 lakhs to 1921-22 when the receipts were only 118.96 lakhs and the charges rose to 40.68 lakhs. The cost of collecting the revenues is uniformly larger in India than in Britain, for example, where it is about 3 per cent of the gross revenue receipts from taxation, while in India it averaged 15 per cent., including refunds and drawbacks, before the war. But its rise to as much as 34 per cent. was reserved for the year 1922 when there has risen an insistent and unanimous demand for retrenchment. As usual the explanation is to be found in the increase of salaries and establishment, though in this case a share of the increase goes to the much-deserving, and, therefore, much neglected, smaller fry. We wonder, however, if those responsible for the administration of such revenue yielding departments have quite grasped the obvious moral of this Report, that the increase in the rate of taxation does not necessarily produce an increased revenue. Sales have fallen by over 4 lakhs maunds; and a repeated and liberal revision in the salaries of public servants does not always engender a corresponding increase in efficiency, though Government may for obvious reasons assert that increased expenditure does not spell reduced efficiency.

GREEK EVACUATING THRACE.

UNDER ALLIED MISSIONS SUPERVISION.

DEMARCATION OF NEUTRAL ZONES PROCEEDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Constantinople.—A creditable piece of Staff work is the promptness of the despatch of nine Allied missions to supervise the evacuation of the Greeks at various points in Thrace. The evacuation begins at midnight. An Italian battalion has also moved out to Chorlu. The Turk and Allied delegates have met to discuss the demarcation of neutral zones. Turkish movements in the rear of Chanak towards the new line are continuing slowly and in an orderly manner. The first detachment of Turkish gendarmerie, numbering 2,500, will leave for Thrace immediately.

GREEKS SPEEDING UP HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Athens.—An official statement shows that the Greeks are speeding up the efforts to remove the refugees and have despatched eleven steamers with a tonnage of fifty-five thousand to the ports of Maidos in Gallipoli and Rodosto. It appears that the Powers will facilitate the emigration of Christians by extending the period for emigration and the establishment of Turkish authority.

GREEK REFUGEES AT CHANAK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Greek Government have provided transport for eight thousand Greek refugees from Chanak to Greece, but, in view of the congestion in Greece, they desire the refugees to return to their homes here, when possibly they will be permitted to remain in the Dardanelles.

CHRISTIANS IN THRACE.

PANIC UNJUSTIFIED.

GREEK GOVERNMENT'S COMFORTING ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Athens.—An Adrianople message says that the French are trying to dissuade Christians from emigrating from Thrace but with little success. The Greek Government have telegraphed to the Greek authorities in Thrace that the panic of Christians is unjustified as the Turks will not enter Thrace for forty-five days in accordance with the Mudania agreement. All steamers in the Piraeus have been requisitioned to transport the refugees.

MASSACRES AGAIN!

ARMENIAN WOMEN'S STORIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Chanak.—The retirement of Turkish troops on this front is now complete. Some Armenian women have arrived here disguised as Turkish ladies. They report that there has been a general massacre of Armenians and Greeks at Ezine, a place thirty miles south of Chanak, but no confirmation of this report can be obtained.

RATHENAU MURDER.

DRIVER OF MURDERERS' CAR GETS 15 YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Berlin.—After the trial in connection with the murder of Dr. Rathenau, Ernest Techow, who drove the murderers' motor car, has been sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. Other sentences range from two months' imprisonment to eight years' penal servitude.

TRAVERSING THE AIR.

FRENCH AVIATORS' RECORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Le Bourget.—Aviators Boussotrot and Drouhin in a Goliath aeroplane have remained in the air for thirty-four hours fourteen minutes and seven and fifth seconds. They claim to have beaten the official world's record of sustained flight of twenty-eight hours 19 minutes and 30 seconds. They were forced to land owing to their petrol being exhausted. It is pointed out that a record flight of thirty-five hours sixteen minutes thirty seconds by two American flying officers has been ratified by the Aero Club of America and has still to be beaten.

ILL-TIMED RHODOMONTADE.

MR. ASQUITHS' INDICTMENT AGAINST THE COALITON.

ABANDON INTERNATIONAL OLIGARCHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

In his speech at West Hartlepool, Mr. Asquith, who was cordially received by an audience of three thousand and warmly applauded, made many scathing references to the Government's shortcomings. Mr. Asquith caustically alluded to the "improvised emergency gatherings" from which the speaker deduced that the Coalition must be in very serious straits. Mr. Asquith accused the Government of playing the dual role of incendiary and fire brigade, and when they succeeded in extinguishing or damping down the flames which their own hands lighted, they appealed for the gratitude of the nation for saving us from a conflagration. He said that no-one complained of the unostentatious shuffling of our forces to Constantinople in order to prevent a recurrence of what had already overtaken Smyrna; but there was no excuse for the ill-timed, noisy rhodomontade from Downing Street in September. Mr. Asquith observed that Mr. Chamberlain had not attempted to defend that "notorious and mysterious document."

ABANDON INTERNATIONAL OLIGARCHY.

Mr. Asquith declared that we had not been saved by the Government, but partly by the diplomacy of Lord Curzon and the Foreign Office and largely by the tact and forbearance of the Commander-in-Chief. Mr. Asquith crowned his indictment with the sweeping assertion that after four years since the Armistice there was not one of the many complicated problems which the War left in its wake that was any nearer a solution than on the day the treaty was signed. He deplored hugger-mugger arrangements and the definite postponing of settlements. He declared that peace would only come to us by abandoning the idea that in future the world is to be governed by a small oligarchic group of Powers instead of being the work of all the civilised Powers of the World. Mr. Asquith concluded that if the people repeated the folly committed by the electorate in 1918, they would earn the judgment which history confers on people of great traditions and a magnificent past, who are false to the one and forgetful of the other.

LL. G.'S. BLUSTER.

CAN BRITAIN BE MISTRESS OF THE DARDANELLES?

A FRENCH VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The feeling evoked in France by Mr. Lloyd George's speech is exemplified by the bitter attack on the British Prime Minister which appears in "Le Temps."

This journal describes Mr. Lloyd George as a British dictator, and says that as Europe was dominated in 1878 by the Bismarck question so now it is dominated by the Lloyd George question. In view of the approaching elections, Mr. Lloyd George is trying to influence the votes by talking of a British mastery of the Straits and inciting the public against the Turks, even against the French and the Italians. Mr. Lloyd George desires Britain to appear at the coming peace conference as the Mistress of the Dardanelles as she is already the Mistress of Gibraltar and Suez.

"Imperialism cannot be cultivated with impunity, as Mr. Lloyd George will see," observes "Le Temps."

ANGRY COMMENTS BY FRENCH PRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 16

Paris.—Mr. Lloyd George's speech is angrily commented upon by the French newspapers which all deny that the maintenance of peace in the Near East is the result of the British threats to the Turks. They contend that French diplomacy was solely responsible for it. The "Figaro" says "never has the truth been more audaciously travested and never has a Minister for internal purposes more greatly slandered the Allied nations." The "Petit Parisien" says it was the Franco-Italian pacific action which brought peace but that it is useless to enter into polemics." The "Matin" says "the testimony of General Harrington to French cooperation is as precious as Mr. Lloyd George's declarations are valueless." The "Le Journal" declares "it is our duty to inform Mr. Lloyd George that if he enters the peace conference in the frame of mind he showed at Manchester he must bear the responsibility for inevitable conflicts."

FRANCO-RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Paris.—On the occasion of the return of M. Herriot, a prominent politician from his visit to Russia the newspapers draw the attention to the likelihood of an early resumption of Franco-Russian commercial relations which the commercial circles are warmly advocating. The "Echo de Paris" states that M. Herriot and the Soviet have found the basis of economic agreement which will award contracts to French firms for a period of sixty years.

In Itmadpur (district Agra) Police have captured a notorious dacoit leader named Hakim Shah and his whole gang. He was a terror in this and the neighbouring districts for a long time.

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

A DISAPPOINTING PERFORMANCE.

BRITISH PRESS OPINIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

That Mr. Lloyd George's speech has left the political situation very much where it was, is the general trend of comment of the morning papers, many of which are severely critical. It is declared that the Premier has completely failed to answer the main charges recently brought against the Government. Disappointment is expressed at both the tone and suwstance of the speech.

The "Times" says the speech dealt with the anxious problems awaiting settlement at the peace conference in a spirit justifiable only if the Christendom were waging a holy war and if the Turks were oblivious of the position of the British Empire as the largest Mussalman Power.

The "Daily Express" declares the Premier has inaugurated an era of goodwill by an attack on the Turks which will be an impediment to peace and by the criticism of France which will compel M. Poincaro publicly to reply.

The "Daily News" thinks the speech is a defence of the Coalition only in a sense it defends Mr. Lloyd George who has never before taken up a position quite so aloof.

The "Daily Mail" insists that the British Empire must reconcile itself with the world of Islam and we must no longer be at cross purposes with the eighty million Mahomedans who are either British subjects or under British control. The Mudania agreement, says the paper, should be the starting point of a new and more friendly attitude towards Moslem peoples.

The speech is variously described as the "triumph of obscurity, "a misfire" and "a suppression of facts," thought the "Daily Chronicle," declares the Premier's vindication of his Straits policy is overwhelming and an episode that will always stand to Britain's credit as a nation.

The early general election is universally regarded as inevitable but the date and method are matters of speculation. Majority of the papers express the opinion that the Premier will watch the effect of his Manchester speech before acting and early November is mentioned as a possible date. Much political activity continues.

"PREMIER'S THOUGHTLESS WORDS"

"I. D. T'S" CONDEMNATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 16.

Commenting on Mr. Lloyd George's speech on the Near East the "Indian Daily Telegraph" condemns the speech as a new limehouse and states that every thoughtless word the Premier uttered against the great Asiatic race has for ever alienated the subjects of the British Empire in the East. Mr. Lloyd George had not a thought of what the Indian Mahomedans would say. India will be scandalised at his references to the Turks.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

DEADLOCK OVER SAGHALIEN.

The Russian Trade Delegation (Information Department) supplies the following report from "Vestnik" of the Russo-Japanese Conference at Chang-Chun, which has meanwhile broken down altogether:—

A new conflict has arisen at the Chang-Chun Conference over the refusal of the Japanese to evacuate Northern Saghalien until the quetion of the events at Nikolaievsk have been discussed. Putting aside the question of who is responsible for the deplorable events at Nikolaievsk, the Russian Delegation assumes that the losses of Japanese have been fully compensated by the losses of Russian citizens through the Japanese occupation of Siberia. Not having lost a war, Russia sees no reaon for concluding peace by allowing Japan to annex the Russian territory of Saghalien. The Russian Delegation, therefore, has asked for an adjournment to consult Moscow and Chita. The next meeting has not yet been fixed.

Kal Radek, in "Izvestia" characterises the Japanese demand for the annexation of Northern Saghalien as compensation for the Nikolaivsk events as an emulation of the example of predatory imperialism. The Russian Delegation is ready to negotiate with the Japanese capitalists for participation in the development of Saghalien, but it will not accept a bill for damages caused by Japan's own misdeeds in Siberia. To yield Northern Saghalien to the Japanese is impossible also for international reasons. Soviet Russia entered no Washington pacts, but Japan did. These pacts primarily guarantee the Far Eastern status quo. Japan's demand for Saghalien is a defiance of the Washington's obligations, which will cause resentment not only in Russia but also in America.

CABLE ITEMS.

Washington.—Enforcement of the new liquor ruling as regards foreign ships and American ships leaving foreign ports has been postponed till the 21st October.

Mount Clemenis (Michigan).—Lieutenant Maughan, in the Curtis army aeroplane, has won the Oullitzer Trophy race over a course of 160 miles with a speed of 206 miles per hour.

NO MORE SURVEILLANCE

INDIAN STUDENTS COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN INDIA URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The report of the Indian Students' Committee considers that the only permanent solution of the problem is the development of education in India. It draws attention to the diminution of the number of Indian students proceeding abroad that would result in carrying out the recommendations of the Public Services Commission, Calcutta University Commission and the Industrial Commission and Lord Haldane's suggestion to establish an Indian bar. It considers that owing to the attitude of the students towards any purely official organisation, it is useless to recommend the continuance of the Indian students' department as at present constituted. It suggests that each Indian university should establish a bureau advised by a board, consisting mainly of persons with recent knowledge of British universities in order to give information, advice and assistance to students, wishing to pursue education abroad and supply the foreign universities with information with regard to students, which would enable them to make a selection from applications bureaux, the expenses of which would be met by special Government grants. They would replace the existing advisory committees. Students unconnected with any Indian university should apply direct to the British universities as at present. The needs of Indian students in the United Kingdom which cannot be met by the British university authorities should be attended to by the High Commissioner, but the provision of residential hostels and organisation of recreation, hospitality and social intercourse should be left entirely to private enterprise. The Secretary of State or the High Commissioner should summon a conference of representatives of all organisations interested in the welfare of Indians in Britain to discuss the best means of providing what was needed. To meet the special needs of industrial students, strong panels of industrialists should be established in each province of India. A panel representing all important industries should assist the High Commissioner who should be responsible for finding facilities for practical training in the United Kingdom.

DR. SYED MAHMUD.

PRESENTED WITH ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATNA, Oct. 12.

Dr. Syed Mahumud who was released from Burma Jail on the 9th instant was presented with a public address of welcome by the citizens of Patna on Tuesday evening in the Anjumanay Islamia hall. A large and distinguished gathering was present to greet the doctor. As the doctor's car approached the hall there was loud cheering. The meeting was presided over by Moulana Sha Sulaiman Sahib who in the course of his speech referred to the doctor in feeling terms. Maulana Mahiruddin read the address in Urdu praising the self sacrificing services rendered to India and Islam by the doctor and eulogising his firmness in jail where he was forced to undergo many a hardship.

The doctor who on rising to reply received an ovation refused to speak about his jail experiences. Refering to Kemal Pasha's recent victories he said that a nation that had slept for long had been waked up by God. It was quite possible for India to receive the divine aid if her sons were brave and patriotic. Regarding Jazirat-ul-Arab he warned the Musalmans against holding that it is in Muslim hands. He thought that the king of Hedjas had no more power than H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad or H. H. the Nawab of Rampur.

After the doctor's speech resolutions congratulating the Akalis, Swami Shradananda and Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha were unanimously passed. The doctor was the recipient of welcome telegrams from all over the country. Notable amongst those who sent in congatulatory telegrams were Messrs. Pickthall, Upsan, Chotani, Mozamali, Sherwani and others.

THE DOCTOR AT PULWARI SHARIFF.

Dr. Syed Mahomud went to Pulwari Shariff yesterday on invitation and was received by a large number of Hindus and Moslem residents headed by Moulana Shahsulaiman Sahib and profusely garlanded. He was taken to the Khilafat office where he received an address of welcome from the Hindus and Musalmans of the place. Doctor Sahib made a suitable reply after which he was taken in procession to the Muslim Association hall where Mr. Arzoo read to him the address of the Association. The Doctor made a Passionate speech advocating Hindu-Musalman unity all costs.

CUTTACK UNDER BAN OF MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CUTTACK, Oct. 15.

In consequence of a notice, under section 144 I.P.C., served upon local Congress officials and the public generally prohibiting meetings and processions for two months, the proposal to celebrate Turkish victory has been abandoned.

GURU-KA-BAGH.

TOTAL ARRESTS NUMBER 2057.

PRABANDHAK COMMITTEE'S COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 16.

Arrests at Guru-ka-Bagh yesterday amounted to 100 men the total arrests since beating stopped being 2,057. The Pramandhak Committee in a communique state that they have learnt from a reliable source that certain local officials in their reports to the Government justify the measures taken with regard to the Guru-ka-Bagh affair. Further the officials believe that everything was done with the consultation and approval of the Sikhs of the locality. The Prabandhak Committee think that with the exception of some self-interested priests no responsible Sikh of whatever shade of opinion looks upon the behaviour of the Government in this affair with anything but deep resentment. The Committee further state that their ablest speakers in the District of Lyallpur have been arrested for encouraging to assert their rights to cut trees at Guru-ka-Bagh, Amritsar, for the Guru's kitchen here. Arrests for the same reasons, the Committee believe, have also taken place in the districts of Ferozepore, Jallundur and Lahore. The Committee further complain that their notices posted in Amritsar City daily destroyed by policemen in plain clothes who it is stated harass the bill-posters.

A Police report says 99 men were arrested on the 14th and not 100 as stated by the Prabandhak Committee.

The Prabandhak Committee hold that compromise with the Government uptil now is impossible.

The Secretary, Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee urges every Sikh not to negotiate or hold discussion about any Gurdwara Legislation with the Government as long as the Gurdwara and Kirpan prisoners are not released. The Shromani Committee so far have not considered the Gurudwara Bill with anybody or association of Sikhs and the rumours to the contrary are entirely baseless.

TOTAL ARRESTS NUMBER 1857.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 14.

Arrests at Gurukabagh on the 12th and 13th instants totalled 100 men each day. It is rumoured that the arrests will increase shortly. Now the total arrests number 1,857. The Gurdwara Parbhandak Committee issued a statement last night wherein they indicated the extraordinary justice of the authorities in dealing with two batches of Akalis arrested on the 10th and 11th instants. The most striking feature of the whole affair was that while the sentences were pronounced on the batch arrested on the 10th orders were passed against the batch arrested on the 11th which had not yet reached Amritsar. This had happened in spite of the fact that all the Akalis of the two batches gave their names correctly to the police at the time of their arrest.

SEQUEL TO TEACHERS' STRIKE.

GOVT. SANCTION PAYMENT OF ARREARS OF PAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 14.

Government has decided to make payment to teachers of the Dholera Municipality who have been on strike, as they have not received their pay for the past eight months.

The Government has also issued instructions to make similar payment, in future, to teachers of any Municipality who complain about non-receipt of their pay within one month after it is due.

CALCUTTA SUPPORTS TURKISH CLAIMS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

Another crowded meeting was held in the Town Hall this evening to consider the near East Situation. Sayyid-ul-Islam Jalalu-l-din Ali Husain, who presided, described himself as an old servant of Islam and India who had emerged from seclusion in obedience to the mandate of his countrymen on a momentous occasion. The President gave an account of the history of the Turks at some length and claimed that they had not interfered with the religious beliefs of the Balkan nations or practised oppression. Other speeches in support of Turkish claims were also made by both Hindu and Mahomedan speakers.

Resolutions were passed congratulating Mustapha Kemal Pasha and expressing the opinion that there could be no peace and contentment in the minds of Moslems unless the question of the Khilafat was solved in accordance with their feelings and sentiments and the holy places of Islam were entirely under the control of Muslims. The meeting also expressed the opinion that a joint session of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, the National Congress, the Moslem League and the Khilafat Committee should be held to consider the situation in the Near East and to decide the best means of dealing with the crisis, should the demands of Moslems not be met. Another resolution urged the formation of an All-India organisation under the direction of the Central Khilafat and the All-India Congress Committees to organise relief from India and other Moslem countries for the dependents of Turkish soldiers who had lost their lives in the war. Other resolutions expressed sympathy with the Akalis, condemned the excesses committed by Moslem rioters at Multan and appealed for Hindu-Moslem Unity.

FLOODS HAVOC.

MUCH MORE THAN OFFICIAL ESTIMATES.

DR. RAY'S MESSAGE.

Dr. P. C. Ray wires from Calcutta under date Oct. 16:—"The "Statesman's" special representative publishes a further tale of the floods havoc of complete and widespread ruination at Bogra and Rajshahi. The damage at Bogra alone amounts to one crore. The total damage, therefore, should exceed four crores. The damage to property and destruction of cattle amounts to much more than indicated by the official estimate.

GOVERNMENTS UNDER ESTIMATE OF LOSS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

A Santahar correspondent of "Statesman" says that the Government estimate as to the loss of, and damage to, property caused by floods is held to be considerably under-estimated. In Bogra District alone, the loss has been estimated by Assistant-Director of Public Health at over one crore of rupees. In Naogaon Sub-Division, latest information is to the effect that in an area of 860 square miles, some 5,000 head of cattle have perished. The Sub-Division has a population of over five lakhs and fully 60,000 dwellings have been desroyed by floods and information regarding twenty deaths caused by floods has been received. The loss of crops alone in Bogra District has been estimated at nearly forty lakhs of rupees.

U. P. DISTRICT BOARDS.

LIBERAL LANDLORD CONTROVERSY OVER LEGISLATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 14.

Information contained in to-day's message that Pandit Jagat Narain, Minister for Local Self-Government is not likely to continue in office for reasons of health after the disposal of the District Boards Bill in the Legislative Council next month was obtained from the "Indian Daily Telegraph," which publishes a letter from an esteemed correspondent discussing the constitutional aspect of the agitation of the landlords against the Bill stating that the Bill should not have been introduced by a Liberal Minister in a Council which contains a majority of landlords. In this connection it may be stated that the Bill had a very favourable reception in the Council when it was first introduced in December last and the Minister-in-charge was the recipient of congratulations from all the Parties of the House for bringing in what was considered a most progressive measure ever introduced in that Council. But subsequent discussions and events made the Bill a matter of keen controversy between the landlords and Liberals.

CALCUTTA PORT ADMINISTRATION REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

The Administration Report of the Commissions for the port of Calcutta for 1921-22 states that the promise of a general revival of trade was not fulfilled and the year 1921-22 presented little indication of a return to the level of business reached in the port in pre-war years. The year opened with a debit balance on capital account of Rs.1,84,218 and during the year two debenture loans one for Rs. 1,75,00,000 and the other for Rs. 10,00,000 were opened. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,19,17,042 as compared with Rs. 2,66,00,000 in the previous year, while expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,40,39,556. During the year 1909 vessels with gross tonnage of 5,701,272 tons arrived in the port and 796 vessels entered the docks. The total tonnage of general imports handled by the Commissioners decreased from 862,953 to 713,211 tons.

Official and Personal.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad has been pleased to agree to be elected as the Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University in place of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore who was the Chancellor for the last six years.

His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner has been pleased to agree to be elected the Pro-Chancellor of the University in place of His Highness the Maharajah Scindia Bahadur who was the Pro-Chancellor for the last six years.

Earl Winterton arrived at Calcutta from Darjeeling on Sunday. He left for Lucknow on the same day.

Mr. Chotani, Moulanas Abdullah Harun, Azad Sobhani, Sulaiman Nadir, and Abdul Kadir, Mr. Mozamali and Doctor Mahammud are among the several prominent members who had arrived Delhi to attend a meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee which will be held at the house of Hakim Ajmal Khan on the morning of the 17th instant.

The Hindu University owes a debt of endless gratitude to Their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Mysore and Gwalior not only for the handsome donations with which they have helped the University but also for the invaluable active guidance and support which each of Their Highnesses has given the University as its Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor during the first six years of its existence.

ALL ABOUT THE PRESS-BILL.

SOME UNPUBLISHED FEATURES.

(BY "OBSERVER.")

There has been a good deal of speculation and controversy in regard to the origin, introduction, rejection and final passage of the Protection to Princes Bill or what is now popularly called the Press Bill, under the extraordinary certification procedure. The attitude and action of Lord Reading and his Government have, in this matter been, from the first to the last, a series of subtle slip-slops which have aroused just indignation in the country. The conduct of the spokesmen of the non-official members of the Assembly *after* the summary and unceremonious rejection of the Bill at its first reading, has been the subject of no little adverse comment, while the wisdom of their action in inviting negotiations with the sponsors of the Bill, ostensibly to avoid the crisis, and the idea now mooted out by them of sending a Deputation to England in this connection has been everywhere questioned. At the head of these comes a white-washing communique of the Government attempting to discredit the action of the Assembly, and to expostulate in justification of the Viceroy's action. It is, therefore, proposed briefly to give in these notes an inside view of the circumstances and a connected account of the events which shroud the mystery. And further to examine in the light of that information, the action and the idea of the non-official spokesmen of the Assembly and to see whether there was and now is no better course than that already pursued or now proposed by them.

The Raising of the Curtain.

The Government communique is marked by a series of special pleadings that the refusal of the Press Laws Committee to provide legislation of this kind was "entirely conditional on the continued absence of evidence," that the Viceroy in his address to the Legislature in the Simla session of 1921 had indicated reservation in regard to this part of the Press Committee's report, that, as a result of "further and more detailed investigation," the evidence which was lacking before the Press Laws Repeal Committee, had been discovered, and that in the light of that evidence, the case for such legislation had been fully established, and the Government of India in full consultation with the local Governments, Darbars and Political Officers had *decided* that they were in honour bound by their agreements to afford the same measure of protection to the Ruling Princes as was enjoyed by the Press Act.

Special Pleading.

Now what are the true facts? Those who are acquainted with the proceedings of the Press Laws Committee will have no hesitation in rejecting the plea of "conditional recommendation." Moreover it is absurd at this stage to talk of "conditional recommendations and of indications in Viceroy's address when *later* all the recommendations of the Committee were fully accepted without any reservation whatsoever and gazetted. It is still more absurd to talk of "further and more detailed investigation" in the wake of the recommendations of hthe Press Committee and their acceptance in full by the Government. The discovery of 'honour bound' agreements deserves no better. If the position were reviewed in its true perspective it will be observed.

(1) That the recommendation of the Press Committee in this connection was in no sense "entirely conditional" as is alleged;

(2) That the indication in the Viceroy's speech in the opening of the Simla session of the Legislature in 1921 was not as regards the *reservation*, but merely *consideration of* the recommendation in the event of the repeal of tre Press Act.

(3) That when the decision to repeal the Press Act was subsequently announced, Government signified its acceptance *in full* the recommendations of the Committee without any reservation whatsoever.

(4) That no indication was given either in that pronouncement, or any other subsequent pronouncement, or by written or spoken word, or by any other sign, of the Government's intention to enact such legislation until the 5th September 1922.

(5) That no announcement was ever made of the "further and more detailed investigation" either at the time of its undertaking or subsequently, until the Home Member advanced it as an argument in support of his motion for introduction.

And finally:—

(6) The plea of "honour bound agreements" would not hold water if an examination were undertaken of the history and forms of these agreements and treaties, and of the nature of protection afforded by the Government since 1823. Phrases like "Friends and enemies of one will be the friends and enemies of the other" have been stretched to suit the meaning and interpretation now put upon them. It is an insult to the intelligence of the members of the Committee specially the Law and Home Members of the Goverenmene of India to suppose that they were ignorant of treaty obligations.

The long explanation of the Government will, therefore, satisfy or decieve no one. And the glaring fact remains that the Government of Lord Reading did not hesitate in turning somersault before the subtle forces which were in operation and by their own admission *committing* themselves without consulting the views and the wishes of the Legislature to a course of action which they well knew they could neither defend or justify.

Mysterious Forces.

If the truth were told plainly, His Excellency the Viceroy and his Government will have to admit their surrender before the dictates of the Whitehall and the clamour of the three-tailed patricians of this country. It will be remembered that soon after the Press Laws Committee report was out last summer, many of the Indian Princes were sojourning in England, notably the Maharaja of Bikanir and the Jam of Nawanagar. These guilded satraps had no difficulty in securing the whole-hearted support of the Whitehall and a promise of suitable legislation being immediately undertaken by the Government of India to protect them against the onslaughts and researches of the Indian Press in their administration. The introduction of the measur in the Legislative Assembly, therefore, forsooth was not because its decision affected the passage of the measure into an enactment, but merely as matter of formality, to use it as a mere post office to register the decrees ordained by higher authorities and to pass those decrees on in the name of the people of India whom the Legislature is said to represent. This is further made abundantly clear by the open defiance of its verdict by the highest dignitary in the State, the Viceroy, by his exercise of the power of the certificate, and by the sovereign contempt shown for their verdict by Mr. Thompson of the Punjab fame in his scurrilious attack on the Assembly. It is thus easy to see that the exercise of those extraordinary powers by the Viceroy was not an act of the spur of the moment, but as a part and parcel of deliberate and preconceived plan. There can, therefore, be no quarrel with the Government when they in their communique phoophooed tre suggestions made by the non-official members of the Assembly in their statement to the Press that there were other ways open to be resorted to before having recourse to the certification procedure. Here was a Government committed to certain legislation, and determined to enact it at any cost. The Assembly had by one stroke rejected it. It was clear the measure was a contentious one, which agitated the public mind. It would have under the circumstances been unwise for the Government to run further risks of suffering defeats and thus strengthening and prolonging the agitation, by having recourse to uncertain and dilatory means when they had this *effective method* ready at hand.

Behind the Scenes.

It is a pure accident that the Assembly was not apprised of this fact viz., the Government's dogged determination to see the measure through at any cost. Otherwise judging from the incidents that followed it is almost certain the bitter pill would have been swollowed by the Assembly, specially if we remember that the original motion was rejected by a majority of *four* only. In that case the surrender would have been complete. It was, therefore, that the excercise of the powers of certificate by the Viceroy came to them like a bolt from the blue,—a bombshell from the shock of which they did not revive till the whole game was up. The immediate effect of the shock was an invitation for negotiations which the spokesmen of the Non-official members extended to the sponsors of the measure.

The Only Explanation.

You cannot otherwise explain *how* and *why* so called "Democrats" and "Nationals" went out of their way to invite the sponsors of the bill to negotiations, after they had turned down the motion once, and knowing full well that the Governor-General had decided to exercise his powers of certificate, and thus signified his Government's determination to enact the measure unhampered by tre voice, vote or will of the Assembly. It has been made abundantly clear to the writer as result of first hand knowledge that had those spokesmen who sought negotiations known the extent of importance His Excellency the Viceroy attached to the measure they would have yielded and allowed the motion for introduction in the Assembly at the very outset. In fact this has been publicly admitted by them in their various interviews and statements which have appeared in the Press. It is true that since the failure of the negotiations the Democrats have adopted a bolder front. But that cannot exonerate them from the charge of compromising their convictions and the convictions and explicit wishes of their constituencies, to the exigencies of the situation. As if that was not a sufficiently abject position and in order to mock at them the Home Member on behalf of his Government wanted to pin them down to an assurance that if the Bill were reintroduced, the House would support it. It was only when they were placed in that unenviable position with the pressure of public opinion pricking their conscience that they decided not to perform the somersault of which they had accused the Government, and to let things take their own turn and save themselves from the odium of an unpopular measure.

The Impasse and After.

The rest of the story need not be repeated. We have seen how the farce was enacted in the Council of State and how the Bill with all its glaring defects was passed by that august body. And it will now come into force with the assent of His Majesty the King in Council. To mention some absurdities, we are solemnly required by the provisions of the Bill to own loyalty to those to whom we do not owe any allegiance, for has not want of loyalty and affection once been interpreted as disloyalty and disaffection? We are told that proper safe-guards are provided in the Bill against its abuse by making the previous sanction of the Governor General necessary for a prosecution under its provisions. But have we not the experience of how these sanctions are granted, in the working of the law of sedition? The Democrats, having realised the absurdity of both the procedure and the provisions of the Bill, have issued a strong protest. They have, however, suggested the sending of a deputation to England with a view to explain the whole situation. They have not explained how that will bring about the annulment of the measure. Do they in all seriousness believe that the Deputation would be able to influence His Majesty the King in Council to withhold their assent from the Bill and thus restore the rudely shaken prestige of the Assembly? If they do, they seem still to be living in fools paradise?

The Right Course.

To the writer there appear to be two effective courses left open to the members of the Assembly still. And they must choose either of them if they are consistent to their professions, and jealous of their own self-respect, rather than adopt no course

(Continued in Column

RUSSO-TURKISH ALLIANCE.

FULL TEXT OF 1921 TREATY.

It was stated recently that Mustafa Komal had intimated to Britain and her Allies that he was bound by the terms of an existing Treaty of Alliance with the Soviet Government of Russia to insist upon Russia being invited to any conference to secure peace in the Near East. Similarly, the Soviet Government, in a Note to Britain, made it clear that to proceed to negotiate peace without Russia, would be to count without the host. The British Government has, since, climbed down, and admitted Russia's right of representation. The Treaty, which has been signed by M. Chicherin and Djelal Korkmason on behalf of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic, and by Yusuf Kemal, Dr. Risa Nur and Ali Fuad, reads thus:—

ARTICLE I.

Each of the contracting parties agrees not to recognise any peace treaties or any other international acts the acceptance of which would be imposed by force on either of the contracting parties. The Government of the R. S. F. S. R. agrees not to recognise any international acts bearing on Turkey and not recognised by the National Government of Turkey, at present represented by her (Turkey's) Great National Assembly.

By Turkey in this present treaty is understood the territories included in the National Turkish Pact of January 28, 1920, drawn up and proclaimed by the Ottoman House of Deputies in Constantinople, and communicated to the Press and to all Powers.

The north-eastern frontier of Turkey is fixed by the line which, starting at the village Sarp, situated on the Black Sea, passes through the mount Hedis-Mta; by the line of the water-line of the mount Shavshet-Kanni Dag, which follows then on the northern administrative frontier of the Sandjaks of Ardan and Kars on the highway of the rivers Arpa-Tchay to the mouth of Lower Kara-Su.

ARTICLE II.

Turkey agrees to concede to Georgia the suzerainty over the port and city of Batum and over the territory, situate to the north of the frontier, indicated in article 1 of the present treaty, and forming part of the Batum province (arrondissement), on condition that:

(1) The population of the localities indicated in the present article of the treaty shall have a wide local autonomy as regards their administration, which would secure to each community its cultural and religious rights, and that the population should have the possibility of establishing a land law corresponding to its wishes.

(2) Turkey shall have free transit of any goods sent into or out of Turkey, through the Batum port, without paying Customs, without creating any difficulties, and without imposing any taxes, granting the right to Georgia to use the Batum port without paying special taxes for it.

ARTICLE III.

Both contracting parties agree that the Nakhichevan province in the frontiers indicated in supplement 1 (B) of this present

M. CHICHERIN.

treaty forms an autonomous territory under the protection of Azerbaidjan, on the condition that Azerbaidjan concedes this protection to no other third State.

In the zone of the Nakhichevan territory, which forms a triangle, and included between the highway of Arax, the line of Mount Dagna, Veli Dag, Bagarsik, Kemurlu-Dag, the line of the frontier of the said territory, beginning from Kemurlu-Dag, and passing across the mount Seray-Bulak, station Ararat, and ending at the crossing of Kara-Su and Arax, shall be delimited by a commission, consisting of delegates from Turkey, Azerbaidjan, and Armenia.

ARTICLE IV.

Both contracting parties, realising the contact between the national liberating movement of the pepoles of the East and the struggle of the workers of Russia for a new social order, solemnly recognise the right of these peoples to freedom and independence, as well as their right to choose the form of Government in accordance with their wishes.

ARTICLE V.

In order to guarantee the freedom of the Straits and the free passage through them for trade relations of all peoples both contracting parties agree to hand over the final drawing-up of an international statute governing the Black Sea and the Straits to a special conference of delegates from the littoral States, on condition that the decisions made by the conference do not infringe the full sovereignty of Turkey, as well as the security of Turkey and her capital, Constantinople.

ARTICLE VI.

Both contracting parties recognise that all agreements hitherto concluded between both countries do not correspond to their mutual interests. They agree, therefore, to consider those treaties as revoked and non-valid.

The Government of the R. S. F. S. R. declares in particular that it considers Turkey free from any financial and all other obligations to it based on international acts previously concluded between Turkey and the Tsarist Government.

ARTICLE VII.

The Government of the R. S. F. S. R., considering the system of capitulations as incompatible with the free national development of any country, as well as with the full realisation of its sovereign rights, declares as non-valid and revoked all acts and titles in any way bearing on that system.

ARTICLE VIII.

Both contracting parties agree not to admit the formation or residence in their respective territories of organisations or groups pretending to the role of Government over either party, or over a part of its territory, as well as the residence of groups which have for their object to conspire against either party. Russia and Turkey take upon themselves the same obligation in regerd to the Soviet Republics of the Caucasus, on condition of mutuality.

It is considered as established that under Turkish territory mentioned in this article is understood the territory situate under the direct military and civil administration of the Government of the Great National Assembly of Turkey.

ARTICLE IX.

In order to secure uninterrupted relations between the two countries the contracting parties bind themselves to take, by mutual consent, all the necessary measures for the purpose of keeping up and developing the utmost speed of railway, telegraph, and all means of communication, as well as to guarantee the free passage of men and goods between the two countries without any delays whatever.

However, it is acknowledged that as regards the movement, entering, and leaving of the country, by passengers as well as of goods, there will be applied in full the regulations governing this matter in each country.

ARTICLE X.

On the citizens of both contracting parties who are in the territory of either party will be extended all the rights and obligations following from the laws of the country in which they find themselves, except obligations concerning national defence, from which latter they will be exempt.

Questions relating to family rights, the right of inheritance, and the legal capacity of the citizens of both parties also form an exception from the regulations of the present article. These will be settled in a special agreement.

ARTICLE XI.

Both contracting parties are agreed to apply the principle of most favour to the citizens of each of the contracting parties who reside in the territory of either party.

The present article shall not be applied to the rights of citizens of the Soviet Republics allied with Russia, nor to the rights of citizens of Mussulman countries allied with Turkey.

ARTICLE XII.

Any inhabitant of the territories which till the year 1918 had formed part of Russia and which the Government of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic considers now as being under the sovereignty of Turkey by virtue of the present treaty has the right to take away with him his goods and his property, or the value of same. The same right extends also to the inhabitants of the Batum territory, the suzerainty over which Turkey, by virtue of the present treaty, cedes to Georgia.

ARTICLE XIII.

Russia binds herself to send back to Turkey, at her (Russia's) expense, as far as the north-eastern frontier of Turkey, in the course of a three months' period for European Russia and the Caucasus and a six months' period for Asiatic Russia, counting from the day of the signing of the present treaty, all Turkish war prisoners and civil prisoners who are found in Russia.

The details of this repatriation will be settled by a special convention, which will be drawn up immediately after the signing of the present treaty.

ARTICLE XIV.

Both contracting parties are agreed to conclude in the immediate future a consular convention, as well as conventions regulating all economic, financial and other questions which are necessary for the establishment between the two countries of friendly relations referred to in the preamble to the present treaty.

ARTICLE XV.

Russia binds herself to undertake in rela-

YUSUF KEMAL.

tion to the Trans-Caucasian Republics the steps necessary for the recognition of those Republics, in the treaties which they will conclude with Turkey, of the articles of the present treaty which directly concern them.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present treaty is subject to ratification. The exchange of ratification will take place in Kars as speedily as possible.

The present treaty will enter into force from the moment of the exchange of the ratifications, with the exception of article XIII.

In witness of the above the abovementioned plenipotentiaries signed the present treaty and countersigned it with their seals.

It is drawn up in two copies in Moscow on March 16, 1921 (1337).

Calcutta Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and twenty-one thirty-two pence and demand Bills one shilling three and eleven sixteenth pence.

(Continued from Column 2.)

of action or the futile action such as is proposed by them. The best and most effective and self-respecting course would, of course, be the one suggested by some National Indian papers—to resign in a body. But that is only a consummation devoutly to be wished for with the present composition of the House. There is, however, still another course between resignations and silent acquiescence or futile deputations. Lord Reading and his Government have ridden a coach and right through the Legislative Assembly. They have without proving the necessity of their extraordinary and arbitrary action flouted the voice and vote of the Assembly and superceded the will of the people. The Non-official members of the Legislature are pledged to *responsive co-operation*, and they have never been tired of repeating that. The Executive Government rave by their action forfeited their co-operation, unless they rectify the wrong they have done. And the Non-official members, at least the Democratic Party which has Responsive Co-operation as its creed must tell the Government that forthwith. If that be of no avail the only course left open to them is to withhold their co-operation from the Government in all their future programme in the Assembly. That is the only effective weapon left to them to expose and oppose the irresponsibility of the Executive. That is the true test of the bona-fide of the professions of the Democratic and other Non-official parties of the Legislature. It will also be a true test of the reality or otherwise of the Reforms. Will they do it?

GANDHI DAY.

WOMEN'S MEETING.

On the 18th inst. in the Marwadi Vidhyal lay on the occasion of the 7th Gandhi Parvi at 3-30 p.m. there will be a public meeting of ladies wherein a discourse on "Determinate" as taught in Gita will be held by Sriyut Narhari Shastri Godese. All are cordially invited.

ALLEGED EXPLOITS OF A GANG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 16.

One Gajanan Vevhare and several other persons have been prosecuted in Mr. B. A. Smellie's court on a charge of constituting a regular gang for the purpose of committing forgeries and obtaining decrees. Gajanan's house was searched and a mass of documents and papers (including pleaders' briefs) were seized. Gajanan is alleged to have obtained 22 decrees on bonds and receipts against various people. In some cases summons were stated to have been returned with the endorsement that the defendant was not traceable and in the case of other summons were actualy served on one or other members of Gajanan's gang who personated as defendants. It is also alleged that a pleader used to appear for the defendant in the course of a suit in execution proceedings and make a show of resisting the claim of the plaintiff and in some cases the pleader used to admit the claims of the plaintiff. In all such cases of decrees obtained by Gajanan one or more members of the gang either figured as attesting witness to the deed sued upon or gave evidence in favour of Gujanan. Mr. Bramharakshasha is defending Gajaman. Charges were framed and the case

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.

APPEAL FOR DIVALI COLLECTION.

Mr. L. B. Nayak writes: The D.C.M. Society has for the last fifteen years endeavoured to remove the bar of untouchability and to elevate the social and spiritual condition of the untouchable classes by promoting their education both secular and industrial, and remedying their social disabilities in a variety of ways, the chief among them being the establishment of day and night schools, manual training classes, boarding houses, dispensaries at several of its centres at Bombay, Poona, Hubli, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Nagpur, Satara, Bangalore and other places. Thus, during fifteen years, the Society has succeeded in extending its most useful and benevolent work for the uplift of the Untouchables in Western, Southern and Central parts of this vast country. It has done its best to remove in the words of Mahatma Gandhi "the blot on Hinduism." Mahatma Gandhi has repeatedly declared that 'so long as the curse of untouchability is not removed, India will not get Swarajya', and it is, therefore, essential that some tangible work must be done for the removal of this curse of untouchability. The D.C.M. Society of India has done some substantial amount of this tangible work. It has to spend about Rs. 25,000 per year to maintain its several activities, chiefly among them being the maintenance of its Missionaries who have devoted their lives to this noble work. Of late, the Society has found it extremely difficult to make both ends meet, having very little permanent fund at its disposal. It has already run into a debt of about Rs. 5,000. This earnest appeal is therefore sent forth in the hope that the generous public will readily respond to it. The Society at the present moment requires about Rs. 10,000, so that it may pay off its debt and continue its activities for at least two years more until measures are taken to put it on a permanent basis. Will the public support this Institution by sending in their contributions, however small, to the following address and thus practically carry out the injunctions of Mahatma Gandhi?

The Society is in need of volunteers for collection. Persons who can give such kind of service are requested to see the undersigned between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. and receive instructions for the work of collection during the ensuing Divali holidays at the D.C.M. Society, Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"MERRIE ENGLAND."

A distinct change of programme was given by the J. C. Williamson, Opera Co., at the Excelsior Theatre, last night, when, for the first time in India, Edward German's "Marrie England" was produced. We all know German as a composer, who had not heard of his delightful nell Gwynne and Henry VIIII dances, and in "Marrie England" we are treated to many more of his haunting melodies. The play deals with the time of Queen Elizabeth and the setting is in the neighbourhood of Windsor. The Queen while taking an outing meets a crowd of village revellers about to ill-treat a witch. The witch has found a letter written by Sir Walter Raleigh to the Queen's lady in waiting. This letter is given to the Queen by the earl of Essex in order to supplant Raleigh in her favour. Her Majesty is furious and imprisons both, her lady-in-waiting and the witch. The prisoners escape by a secret passage and the story ends with the Queen's pardon for both of them, while the villagers make merry with their May Day revels. Mr. Charles Workman as Walter Wilkins a Shakespearian player; Mr. John Ralston as the Earl of Essex; Mr. Gordon Crocker as Sir Walter Raleigh; Miss Christine Lorimer as Queen Elizabeth; Miss Elsier Coram as the Lady-in-Waiting and Miss Byrl Walkely as the Witch were all responsible for the splendid success of the play, which owing to the numerous encores was not finished until late. A fuller account will appear to-morrow.

(Continued from Column 6.)

had done nothing to encroach on the powers of the Corporation. He had simply suggested the names to the Corporation and asked its approval and sanction.

The proposition was carried and the Corporation adjourned to the 30th inst.

ROADS OF BOMBAY

PROGRAMME OF REPAIRS.

CORPORATION MEETING.

An adjourned ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. A. M. Khan presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter to the President, from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, No. 3279B, dated the 7th September 1922:—

Stating:—I am to invite your attention to the fact that a number of "roadside cases" are daily brought to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital by the Police. Many of these are cases of inanition or starvation or of chronic disease, not suitable for Hospital treatment. Hitherto, despite the Hospital bed accommodation being full, such cases have been admitted and treated as 'verandah cases'—a procedure which involves inconvenience in the working of the Hospital, especially when, as often happens, such patients on discharge merely lie on the roadside until again brought into the Hospital by the police. Such cases are not suitable for treatment in ordinary Hospitals and should be relegated to workhouse or workhouse infirmaries.

I am to state that, while Government recognize its duty to maintain the Hospitals the duty of providing additional medical relief rests upon the Corporation and, in view of the accommodation in the scheduled hospitals being insufficient and the fact that the "roadside cases" referred to above are not suitable for admission to ordinary Hospitals, I am to request that Government may be informed what steps the Corporation proposes to take to remedy the present serious state of affairs.

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadacharji the matter was referred to the Medical Relief Committee.

CATTLE POUNDS IN CITY.

Mr. Jehangir B. Boman-Behram moved and Mr. R. D. Hughes seconded, "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to invite the attention of the Commissioner of Police to the nuisance and obstruction caused by cows and other cattle roaming about the streets and on the footpaths of the City and to urge upon him the necessity of taking vigorous action for their removal to the cattle pounds of the City."

Mr. Boman Behram said roaming of cattle in the city had now become a public danger. It was time the evil was stopped. He thought the fines imposed by the courts of the Honorary Magistrate had no tangible effect on the owners of stray cattles.

Dr. D. B. Master said a large number of cows were being stabled in dwelling houses he, therefore, thought the Commissioner should call upon the Health Department to explain why this practice was allowed.

Mr. P. J. Murzban said the Honorary Magistrates imposed lightt fines on the owners of the stray animals who treated the sentences as jokes.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said that the evil of stray animals was due to the fact that stables had been removed from various parts of the city and the result was the owners allowed their animals to stray about

The proposition was adopted.

ROADS REPAIRS.

Mr. H. P. Mody then moved that the Commissioner's attention be drawn to certain figures submitted by Mr. Coke in regard to road repairs, and to the fact that they show that roughly only one-seventh of the roads of the City have been wholly or partially repaired in the course of the two years ended 31st December 1921.

"That in view of the state of affairs, the Commissioner be requested to submit to the Corporation before 31st December next a programme of all road repairs expected to be necessary for the three years commencing 1st January 1923, with the estimated cost thereof based on present prices, differentiating between the repairs required to principal roads and to secondary roads and taking into account the fact that many roads require frequent repair to keep them in a proper state of efficiency having regard to the construction of such roads and the heavy wear and tear to which they are subjected.'"

Mr. Mody said his object in moving the proposition was to ensure the executive laying down a proper roads programme for the future.

Dr. Sukhia asked if the object of the proposition was to get all the roads in the city repaired all at once they should consider, also, the question of finance. The city was already overtaxed and further taxation would be necessary if they meant to repair all roads at once.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla said it was a general complaint that the roads in the northern parts of the city were worse off than the southern part. He, therefore, supported the resolution.

The proposition was carried.

TEMPORARY DY. COMMISSIONERS.

Priority was then given to a letter from the Commissioner suggesting the appointment of Mr. B. D. Mulla and Mr. T. Mahnaker, pleaders, as temporary Deputy Municipal Commissioners, on salaries of Rs. 1,500 per month to hear objections in connection with the new electoral roll. The appointment was for 15 days commencing from 1st November.

Dr. Dadachanji in moving the proposition said there were 68,709 voters and it was not possible for the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner to hear objections within the short space of time allotted for the purpose.

Dr. Sukhia thought that if that the Commissioner in suggesting the names to the Corporation was encroaching on its powers. It was left to the Corporation to choose the candidates and not to follow the choice of the Commissioner.

Mr. J. M. Mehta said the Commissioner

(Continued in Column 5.)

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CERTIFICATES.

Pandit Krishnalal Ramakant Sharma has been known to me for sometimes, and I feel it a pleasure to say that every one of his predictions from my palm reading have been perfect come to pass. He has been also assisting me in my share transaction and over 90 per cent. have come right.

I cannot help but honestly declare him to be a marvellous man where the science of Astrology and palmistry is concerned, and I feel grateful to him for his assistance I received in recovering my financial losses.—

BOMBAY. 31-7-19. A. B. STANDLEY.

BOMBAY, 31-7-18.

I have, hereby to certify that Joshi Krishnalal Sharma is a great expert in Astrology and his predictions in various businesses are found a quite true. He also gives the accurate figures of fluctuations in various shares and I have been greatly benefitted by his vist. I have earned a good deal in shares and price goods and which is only due to my visit with him.

(Sd.) MOOLCHAND RAOJI

I know Mr. Krishnalal Sharma from a long time. He is a native of Partabgadh (Rajputana) and belongs to a very respectable Brahmin family. I am glad to testify that he is well versed in Astronomy. He worked for me here for a long time and give me entire satisfaction.

I hope he will give satisfaction to anybody if any work be given to him.

I wish him success.
(Sd.) MEHTA KISHANSINGH.
Dewan of Jodhpur.
4th February, 1915.

I have the greatest pleasure to hereby certify that the predictions given by Pandit Jotishee Krishnalal Ramakant of Bombay as regards cotton have proved so very correct that one is simply astonished at the extraordinary abilities that a man can acquire in this world. I may say he possesses divine powers. It is only a fortunate few that are brought in contact with such real men, as in these days it is very difficult to find a true and real man from a host of impostore just as it is difficult to find a real diamond amongst a heap of stones. I have no hesitation in saying that he is a king among Astrologers or a seer in the heavenly firmament, bringing hope and happiness to his various customers just as the rising sun brings warmth and pleasure to all the living creation in this world. I wish we had ony more such real men in our land so that they may bring good to all men and guide them right through the many pitfals in this world.

I earnestly pray God that he may be spare the full span of life that is allotted to a man in this world so that he may bring joy and happiness to all that come in contact with them.

(Sd.) RAGHAVENDRA R. SIBUR.

If you are not still convinced by these, call on us and read our further numerous certificates to satisfy yourself, . .

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ECHO OF ASSAM LABOU EXODUS.

GOVERNMENT RECOMMEND LIVING WAGE TO "COOLIES"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

The Government of Assam have published a resolution on the report of the Assam Labour Enquiry Committee appointed to examine the conditions of the tea-gardens after the exodus of coolies from the gardens last year. The Committee paid considerable attention to the question of wages and the system of the recruitment of labour. With regard to the former they consider that the remuneration in money payments together with various concessions received is at present generally sufficient to maintain the coolies in health and reasonable comfort, but they come to this conclusion with reservations. The Government of Assam agree that the question admits of no short and easy answer but adds that it is clear that in particular areas, wages should be higher than they are. Government cannot differ from the broad conclusion that the rise in prices has exceeded the rise in wages and that the coolies' standard of living must in recent years have in consequence been lowered. That upward movement of prices usually outpaces wages is well-known, but Government feel that the employers would have done wisely to take advantage of the fat years and to have raised the wages before the coolies began to feel the pinch of lean years. They believe that to some extent the troubles of the last year could have been averted if a more enlightened policy had been adopted while conditions still permitted and the Governor-in-Council hopes that the tea industry will before long be in a position to enable the coolie to regain if not to raise, the standard which he had attained when the cost of living was less.

EXAMINING A LOADED REVOLVER.

YOUTH'S TRAGIC DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

A sad tragedy by which a young cousin of a well-known member of the Bengal Legislative Council lost his life as the result of examining a loaded revolver occurred last night at Baranasi Ghose Street, at the residence of Rai Bahadur Radha Charan Pal, M.L.C. Mr. Pal was away at Darjeeling and during his absence his two cousins were staying in the house, the younger of whom noticed two revolvers and asked the durwans looking after the house to explain how they worked. One of the durwans said to have been formerly a sepoy took up the revolver. Satyanarain Pal was then standing facing the durwan and suddenly the revolver went off, the bullet passing through the temple of the youth who was killed on the spot. It is stated that nobody was aware that the revolver was loaded. The durwan has been arrested on a charge of causing death by a rash and negligent act and the police have taken charge of the revolvers.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE

Of 24 years fame all over the world.

THE OUDH TIMES DAILY PAPER, LUCKNOW.

Wednesday November, 8, 1899, Page 3.

A marvellous cure for Asthma has been discovered, and is being practised by a gentleman at Benares with great success. He treats Asthma patients coming to him GRATIS and has permanently cured many painful cases. Those who are aware of the distressing effects of this fearful disease will hail the discovery of this curative treatment with gratification.

The name of the gentleman is—
J. P. RAY.

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(2)

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Of the numerous testimonials accorded by patients as well as Chemical Analysis, the following are taken at random:—

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Consultation Hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

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Saved from the Grave.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unconsciously fell into evil habits which in a year and a half reduced me to a complete wreck. My friends often enquired from me the cause of my "breakdown", which for very shame I could not apprise them of, but secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake, in connection with my employment, a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks on the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put up in a *caravauseras*. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously and aged-booking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden treasure of shameful secrets.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and other necessary medicines.

GOD TO WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I considered myself entirely cured, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a vigour to my deranged nervous system that it would smack of immodesty to render the proud effects in black and white. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some of the hopeless cases and found it an infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine for those unhappy creatures who had incapacitated themselves for the healthy enjoyment of life. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and advertising operations.

Price 1 Phial of liniment Rs. 2-8 } exclusing postal
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Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7, including transit expenses.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

One pill to be taken in the morning and one in the evening with fresh water or cow milk. Liniment to be applied once in 24 hours either during the day time or in the night.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements.

This peerless medicine has benefitted thousands of people mentioned in the list of whose names along with others make a voluminous book in itself Some of these men do not allow us to insert their full testimonials and hence we cannot do so but at the same time this is published only with a view to give currency to this rare medicine.

TESTIMONIALS.

BAWA SARUP SINGH, E.A.C., LAHORE

Your medicine did much good to the patient. His bodily vigour has also considerably improved. His sorrow-stricken face now beams with glow of treasure. Without doubt your medicine is an elixir.

GHULAM QADIR KHAN, AKOLA. BERAR.

I once sent your pills and liniment and found them extremely beneficial. Send two phials of liniment per V.P.P. for the son of our village headman.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT. MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

ONE CERTIFICATE WORTH ONE LAC OF RUPEES.

NAWAB SAADAT ALI KHAN, CHIEF OF THE PUNJAB, LAHORE.

A relative of mine had lost his vigour from the last six years. In addition to the various advertised medicines he had made use of many prescriptions of the specific nature but none of these remedies did him any lasting good. At last he resorted to the treatment of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed which brought wonders. The patient completely recovered in two weeks. It is indeed wonderful how such an old disease was eradicated in a couple of weeks' treatment. I accordingly certify that this medicine of magical effect deserves appreciation. It is boon for those who stand in need of it.

(Sd.) Saadat Ali Khan.

ZUBDATAL HUKMA HAKIM HAUZIO PIR AHMED SHAH SINDHI, Diploma Holder, Punjab University, Lahore, Physician to Rajas of the Punjab

The medicine of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed of Moholla PirGillanian, Lahore, produces an enviable effect upon general sexual debility. No praise overestimates the wonderful effects of this medicine upon the diseases detailed above. The liniment never fails to produce the desired effect without at the same time causing any skin eruption.

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Out of Thousands of Unsolicited Testimonials from Gentlemen in various parts and professions, regarding the efficacy of our medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" supplied by us, only a few of the latest are inserted here.

GUSTADJI D. ANKLESARIA, L. C. P. and S., Urinologist, Imperial Laboratory, Ahmedabad.
I administered your specific "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" to several of my patients and I will fully endorse what you claim for it as an all round general tonic, and a first class blood purifier.
It is hamatinic.
It is a good nervine tonic.
It is neither laxative nor constipative.
It is slightly carminative.
It increases the mental and muscular activity.
It is a good pick-me-up.
It is a good apetizer.
it does not interfere with a small peg of whisky.
It has no untoward effect.
It could be taken without bias or prejudice with safety and certainty. It could be chewed or powdered and thrown on the tongue and washed down with water or aerated water or any beverage.
Please send four more bottles.

K. ZALIM SINGH, Adviser to Raja Sahib, Sheopur-Baroda Gwalior State.
Gentleman, I have get no sufficient words to praise the "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja." I should say it is the medicine which stands second to none.

RAMDASS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, near Webster Market, Mangalore, S. K.
I very much appreciate the miraculous effect caused by your medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" on administering to the patient.

B. VASUDEVA RAO, Station Master, B. N. Railway, Bhiwapur, P. O.
I used your pills S. K. M. to my sister who was suffering from CONSUMPTION which gave complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

REV. FATHER D. M. SILVA, O. S. B., St. Xavier's, N'Eliya, Ceylon.
I am glad to inform you that the last phial of S. K. M. you sent me has done a lot of good to the ASTHMATIC Patient. Please sent one more phial.

M. A. PATIL, L. C. P. S. Officer in Charge Dispensary, Manchikeri, Dt. Karwar, Bombay.
I am glad to inform you that the three phials of your S. K. M. which I got from you have given complete satisfaction to many of my patients. Please send one more phial.

M. KRISHNASWAMI NAIDU, Vellpalayam.
I have the pleasure to inform you that I have given two phials of your S. K. M. to some of my friends for Chronic veneareal complaints and they find complete relief. Please send me two more phials.

T. GOPALA MUDALIAR, Tirupakuli, Conjeeveram.
I used your S. K. M. for Chronic Syphilis and Gonorrohoea and I find a miraculous relief in a very short period. Please send two more phials.

Y. V. SAMIAH, Salem.
Your S. K. M. worked well in my body and I feel strong like before, have good digestion, lost all Rheumatic pains, Nervous Debility, and Urinary complaints.

T. VADIVELOO PILLAI, Andapuram, Salem.
Your S. K. M. has given me a very wonderful effect for Chronic Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility and it is this GOD send Sanjeevi medicine that has relieved me of this longstanding complaint.

P. RANGABASHIAM NAIDOO, Railway Mail Service, MADRAS.
I used your S. K. M. for Chronic venereal complaints and find a miraculous relief in a very short period. I have given the same pills to two of my friends suffering from ASTHMA and RHEUMATISM and I found a vast improvement in all respects of their systems. Please send two more phials.

S. VAIDISWARAN, Teacher, Pachiappa's College, MADRAS.
I find a miraculous relief in respect of my several ailments by the use of S. K. M. and I am now able to enjoy the pleasure of life.

C. V. SAMPATH IYENGAR MUNSIF, Kavali, Nellore.
I used your S. K. M. with complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

M. SRINIVASACHARIAR, Head Tamil Pandit High School, Chidambaram.
I used your S. K. M. for my Sister, a chronic Collic patient of 25 year's standing. She felt the effect of it at the very first dose. Before she finished the phial she was restored to her former health, the disease having been completely eradicated. In my opinion your S. K. M is invaluable and a boon to suffering humanity

K. P. SRINIVASAN, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Dindigal.
I have used your "S. K. M." and I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy. Within a few days of my using the pills I have been charged with Fresh Energy. The specific has done in my case all that has been advertised of it.

SATISH CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Zemindar, Mitkipur Post, Fyzabad.
I am under the treatment of your "S. K. M." and they save me considerable health in adjusting my system. It is a good Tonic for General Debility. I have recommended it to many of my friends. Consequently I ask you to send another phial of "S. K. M."

PULLAPANT RAMACHANDRIAH, Inamdar, Kurnool.
I am glad to inform you that I offer my sincere thanks for the wonderful effect of "S. K. M." None can compete with this Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of which more important are Gleet, and Syphillis, of all stages and suppression of Menstrual Discharges. Further I congratulate you on the Miraculous and Successful cure of both cases. Really it is a Boon to sufferers.

G. DORAISAMI, Compounder, Natham, Ramnad.
I really do not know how to express my heartfelt thanks to you for the medicine you supplied for my patients. I can say really the medicine "S. K. M." is sent by Lord Jesus Christ to the sinful World to save the poor victims from their dreadful diseases. In my 8 years' experience in the medical line I have come across with so many preparations of medicines but I have not seen such a Wonderful Medicine as "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja."
Please send 10 phials more.

M. S. KRISHNAMACHARI, B.A., Secretariat, Madras.
Several of my friends and myself, have been using your "S. K. M." for over four months for Influenza, Lumbago, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Nervous Debility, with complete success. There has not been a case in which it failed. I will call it Ambrosia. I sincerely recommend this to the suffering public as a certain cure for the above mentioned diseases.

RAJ BIHARI LAL, Sub-Registrar, Hapur.
Your "S. K. M." proved a complete success in almost all the cases. Please send 9 more phials.

KARTICH SANYAL, THASILDAR, Kallianganja.
I used your "S. K. M." for Nervous Debility with satisfactory effect. Please send 4 more phials.

GOPALACHARIAR, Teacher, Wesley College, Madras.
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